REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8766.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 7th April 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 30th March and on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at 4 P M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE END OF MARCH.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES	Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents

Bombay, 28th Febru 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th Mar.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N W. Haselwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Rate of Passage Money First Class Rs. 450.

TO SAIL ON 2nd APRIL.

THE S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,804 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

For passage and further particulars apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

41, MADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 41:—

3 cases white gauze
2 ,, T. red jacconets.
1 ,, tweed.
5 ,, eau de cologne.
2 ,, sponge.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SASE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERY AT COMERCARY ROW.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 4 P M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the undermentioned premises by order of Mr. Casumbhoy Durrumsey, Trustee to the estate of the late Thakur Moolanee.

All that piece or parcel of Foze daree land or ground with adjoined huts, situate on the east side of the passage leading to Oomercary Row in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99, and measuring about 820 square yards, and bounded on the west by the properties of Peerbhoy Assur, Rowjee Premjee, Kessowjee Jadowjee Ahmed Naraylwallo and Khulphan Dama, on the east by the properties of Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy, Ludha Chatoo and Salay Mahomed Khatew; on the north by a vacant ground of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and on the south by the property of Heerojee Nagoojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, solicitors for the said Mr. Casumbhoy Dhurumsee, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866.
AND
In the matter of the Coconada Press Company Limited.
LIMJEE N. BANAJEE................Official Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that under instruction from the Official Liquidator, and with the sanction of the High Court, the Undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of April 1877, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Hummum Street, at 3 P. M.:—

The valuable estate of the Coconada Press Company, Limited, in liquidation, consisting of extensive freehold lands, buildings, machinery and plant of the said Company, situate on the bank of the Godavery Canal in Coconada in the Madras Presidency. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Official Liquidtaor, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Attorneys for the said Liquidator, or the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS OF VARIETIES.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the following goods just imported:—

3 cases containing nicely gilted and vase pattern, cut glass punkha proof, ornamental table lamps, with cut glass pillars and bronze figured stand few dozens spare fonts.

Few sets of best cutlery with ivory handles.

2 cases of best electro plated and Brittania metal ware consisting of best tea and coffee services, breakfast cruets, few sets of spoons and forks, Brittania metal tea pots of new shapes.

1 case of superior perfumery consisting of eau de lavender and cologne water, assorted perfumes in cut glass, stoppered bottles, &c.

1 case of fancy goods consisting of very powerful day and night opera and marine glasses, fancy ivory and pearl opera glasses, fancy leather purses, palanquin time pieces with alarms, bronze time pieces, writing cases of different sizes, card cases, glass paper weights, musical albums, metal soap boxes, mother o' pearl ornaments.

2 cases of oval and round spare domes of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of M. Fisher, manager of Photographic Parisienne.

Per s.s. Teheran.

MF—H1 1 case of albums of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of Seedick Alarukhia.

107 dozen smoking pipes.
15 gross do. do. of other sort.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877,

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of Mr. Ramchunder Balvunt, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., on account and at the risk of following pledgers, on account and at the risk of the Jakorbaee, widow of Sha Herjeewundass Sakerchund:—

1 pearl nose ring, 3 diamond earrings, 1 emerald ring, 1 diamond ring, 1 tunmunee set with pearl and diamond, 1 kap set with pearl and diamond, 1 dunni, 1 saturn ring, 1 diamond earring 1 pair gold sackla 49¼ tolas, 1 pair gold cudda 30 tolas, 1 gold chain, 1 gold chundunhar 12½ tolas.

On account and at the risk of the firm of Gokul Sakulchund—1 gold vac, 1 gold kalegathi, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold kantlee, 2 pair gold sackla, 21 diamonds, 1 pearl chokda, 2 pearl setlada, 1 pair diamond cho das, 2 pairs pearl bangles, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond chokda and 1 pearl nose ring.

On account and at the risk of Pranjeewandass Herjeewundass—

1 emerald gorvala, 1 pearl tunmunee, 1 diamond pa'uck, 1 pair off gold bangles, 1 pearl and emerald kunthee, 1 diamond ring, 1 pearl chokada, 1 gold toolsepaty.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gopalrao Ramchunder Bhatay—

2 gold toolsepaty.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

SHAMRAW PANDURANG,
Attorney for Ramchunder Bulvant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large sized valuable C. Spring Barouche, by Laurie and Warner, in first rate order.

S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN........................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Dr. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NO PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 15th MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY,
FLOTOW'S CHARMING OPERA,
MARTHA,
(OR RICHMOND FAIR IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE),
IN FIVE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

LYONEL	Mr. H. Vernon.
PLUNKETT	,, A. Plumpton.
SIR TRISTAN	,, J. Rollings.
MAYOR OF RICHMOND	,, G. Parker.
SERVANT	,, G. Fendon.
NANCY	Mrs. H. Vernon.
MARTHA	Miss ELCIA MAY.

PEASANTS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
ALBION..............................Sir Julius Benedict.
And between the Second and Third Acts
SHAMROCK..............................E. Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

Notice.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY !

FAREWELL EXHIBITION GAMES OF THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER

Mr. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior,
CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD,
Will play at the
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
ON
FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 16th & 17th.

Play to commence each evening precisely at 9 P.M.
At the conclusion of the Match,
Mr. ROBERTS will show some of his celebrated
FANCY HAND STROKES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats (Body of Hall)	Rs. 2	0
Gallery	,, 1	8

Seats can be secured at
Mr. TAYLOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS, BYCULLA,
AND FROM
Messrs. BRESLAUER & Co.

STEAM TO SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at 5 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4 P. M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board not later than Noon TO-DAY, as the Steamer will sail at 1 P. M.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder for the convenience of Passengers from 10 o'clock in the morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

NOTICE.—MR. E. M. WALTON has ADMITTED Mr. J. R. LYSNAR, Surgeon Dentist, as a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—THE LIBRARY is OPEN from 7 A. M to 6 P. M., and the Reading Room to 10 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rupees, 150; Resident Members, Rs. 6 per quarter Visitors can make use of the Reading Room by payment of 8 Annas per week

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, Ld.—THE COMPANY is prepared to let FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES the PANELS in the Cars at low rates.

As the Tramway carries NEARLY HALF A MILLION PASSENGERS MONTHLY this cannot but be an advantageous advertising medium. For particulars apply to

MANAGER, BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co., Ld.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following contracts:—

Punkha Pullers, 15th March 1877.
Oil, Kerosine (Devoes), 19th March 1877.

Further particulars can be learnt at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 13th March 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints ,, ,, ,, 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

HOUSE in Marine Lines TO BE LET for five months from June. Apply "R. E.," care GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

TO BE LET, Captain HENRY'S BUNGALOW. Apply to K. R. CAMA, 52, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street.

WANTED, a MAID to attend a Lady on the voyage to England, leaving about the 26th instant. Reply to "L. M. N.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a COOK for the POONA HORSE MESS. Apply to the MESS SECRETARY.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE, GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS, KEROSINE OIL STOVES, single and double, Apply to W. J. ESSAJ, Forbes Street, Fort.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	POTASH WATER	,,	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0	VICHY WATER	,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash........................Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. .... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &c.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

"Hurlingham" and "Ascot Checks," "Carnation," "Sang de Beuf" and "Boyton Blue."

CASH PRICE LIST.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
The "Don," Washing, Spot Blue and White Twill'd Silk.	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Duke," Washing, Twill'd Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

The "Corinthian," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," The Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold on Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	5

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16 0

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

	Rs. A.
The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "Leopold," White Satin, Fancy Spots	
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twill'd Silk, White Spots	0
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Rich Figured Satin	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "May Fair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk............as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded, all widths	0 8

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
,, Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 4

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12 to 2 8

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

LADIES.	Rs. a
White Straw, Lavender Drabs, all shades	2 12
Riding Gauntlets, Gold Tan, new shape	3 0

GENTS.	Rs. a.
White, Lavender, and all shades of Drab	3 0
Military Doe, very thin	4 12
Gold Chevertte, for Riding or Driving	4 0

Our new Illustrated Catalogue Post free to any part of the East.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS !!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Undermentioned:—

Lincoln, Bennett's Black and Drab Dress Hats.
Lincoln, Bennett's Ladies' Silk Riding Hats, Fall attached.
Ellwood's Stiff and Soft, Black, Brown, and Drab Felt Hats, round or square.
Ellwood's Helmets and Sun Hats, all the New Shapes.
Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, Spikes and Chains.
Ladies' Sun Hats, Terai, Alpine, Beatrice, Melton, and Rink.
Caps: Travelling, Smoking, Scotch and Sealskin, &c.
Gents' Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes.
Gents' Collars, with Washing Pin Scarf attached.
A choice assortment of Trouserings and Coatings.
Ladies' and Gents' Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs,
Knot, Pin and Windsor Scarfs, all the leading Patterns.
Black and Coloured Tom Thumb Ties, all widths.
A Large Stock of Fashionable made-up Bows.
Gents' Kid and Dogskin Driving Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves and Dogskin Gloves.
Ladies' Dogskin and White Doe Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' Striped Lisle Hose and Under Vests.
Children's White and Coloured Merino and Cotton Stockings.
Gents' Hosiery and Under Vests.
Oxford, Zephyr, and Cambric Shirtings.
Flannels, Silk and Wool, and Spun Silk Shirtings.
Scotch Mauds and Rugs.
Ladies' Wool Shawls, (in all the different Clans);
White and Scarlet Blankets.
Infants' Blankets (Finest Saxony Wool).
Infants' Wool Boots.
Toilet Covers and Counterpanes.
Damask Cloths and Napkins.
Table Covers, Grecian Borders.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bags, elegantly fitted.
Solid Leather Trunks and Portmanteaus.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STARTLING NEWS.

THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM IS NOW INTRODUCED IN THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Received the very Highest award at the centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Are unsurpassed in excellence of finish, and are so durable that they last a life-time. Are so light and simple that a child can easily work them.

Are acknowledged by every one as incomparably the best for every class of Sewing, Braiding, Hemming, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, &c.

PRICED AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN GRATIS

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	8	7	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

LOCAL AGENTS.

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
LEAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,

MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	Rs.	15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red	,,	16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,,	30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,,	33	0
Leather Case for do.	,,	3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES,
AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8766.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.................. ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. ARCOT, 1782 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above, from Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 7th April 1877.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 30th March and on TUESDAY, the 3rd April, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1876.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on FRIDAY, the 16th March, 1877, at 4 P M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 16th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T M. Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 20th March, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 23th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail.* For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE END OF MARCH.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, and will be followed by the S. S. EUROPA on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st CLASS TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
Do. TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 28th Febru 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th Mar.
S.	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th do.
—	PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S.	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	9th do.
—	SIAM	3000	500	N W. Hazelwood	16th do.
S.	MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
—	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S.	ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	7th May.
—	THIBET	2593	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S.	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 20th March 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 17th March 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.		
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt J. Orman	31st March at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt	28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector	14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Rate of Passage Money First Class Rs. 450.

TO SAIL ON 2ND APRIL.

THE S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,804 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

For passage and further particulars apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
41, MADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P. M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 41 :—

3 cases white gauze
2 ,, T. red jaconets.
1 ,, tweed.
5 ,, eau de cologne.
2 ,, sponge.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SASE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERY AT COMERCARY ROW.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the undermentioned premises by order of Mr. Casumbhoy Durrumsey, Trustee to the estate of the late Thakur Moolanee.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground with adjoined huts, situate on the east side of the passage leading to Oomercary Row in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 99, and measuring about 820 square yards, and bounded on the west by the propeties of Peerbhoy Assur, Rowjee Premjee, Kessowjee Jadowjee Ahmed Narayiwalla and Khulphan Dama, on the east by the properties of Dhurrumsee Poonjabhoy, Ludha Chatoo and Salay Mahomed Khatew: on the north by a vacant ground of the late Rahimbhoy Alloobhoy, and on the south by the property of Heeroojee Nagoojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Sayani, solicitors for the said Mr. Casumbhoy Dhurumsee, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

HIGH COURT.—O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 10 of 1866.

AND

In the matter of the Coconada Press Company Limited.

LIMJEE N. BANAJEE......................Official Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that under instruction from the Official Liquidator, and with the sanction of the High Court, the Undersigned will, on WEDNESDAY the 11th day of April 1877, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms in Hummum Street, at 3 P. M. :—

The valuable estate of the Coconada Press Company, Limited, in liquidation, consisting of extensive freehold lands, buildings, machinery and plant of the said Company, situate on the bank of the Godavery Canal in Coconada in the Madras Presidency. For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Official Liquidator, Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, Attorneys for the said Liquidator, or the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS OF VARIETIES.

On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 P M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the following goods just imported :—

3 cases containing nicely gilted and vase pattern, cut glass punkha proof, ornamental table lamps, with cut glass pillars and bronze figured stand few dozens spare fonts.

Few sets of best cutlery with ivory handles.

2 cases of best electro plated and Brittania metal ware consisting of best tea and coffee services, breakfast cruets, few sets of spoons and forks, Brittania metal tea pots of new shapes.

1 case of superior perfumery consisting of eau de lavender and cologne water, assorted perfumes in cut glass, stoppered bottles, &c.

1 case of fancy goods consisting of very powerful day and night opera and marine glasses, fancy ivory and pearl opera glasses, fancy leather purses, palanquin time pieces with alarms, bronze time pieces, writing cases of different sizes, card cases, glass paper weights, musical albums, metal soap boxes, mother o' pearl ornaments.

2 cases of oval and round spare domes of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of M. Fisher, manager of Photographic Parisienne.

Per s.s. Teheran.

MF—H1 1 case of albums of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of Seedick Alarukhia.

107 dozen smoking pipes.
15 gross do. do. of other sort.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of Mr. Ramchunder Bulvunt, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 P.M., on account and at the risk of following pledgers, on account and at the risk of the Jakorbaee, widow of Sha Herjeewundass Sakerchund :—

1 pearl nose ring, 3 diamond earrings, 1 emerald ring, 1 diamond ring, 1 tunmunee set with pearl and diamond, 1 kap set with pearl and diamond, 1 dunni, 1 saturn ring, 1 diamond earring 1 pair gold sackla 4¾ tolas, 1 pair gold cudda 30 tolas, 1 gold chain, 1 gold chundunhar 12¼ tolas.

On account and at the risk of the firm of Gokul Sakulchund—1 gold vac, 1 gold kalegathi, 1 pair gold bangles, 1 gold kantice, 2 pair gold sackla, 21 diamonds, 1 pearl chokda, 2 pearl setlada, 1 pair diamond cho das, 2 pairs pearl bangles, 1 diamond ring, 1 diamond chokda and 1 pearl nose ring.

On account and at the risk of Pranjeewandass Herjeewundass—

1 emerald gorvals, 1 pearl tunmunee, 1 diamond pa'uck, 1 pair off gold bangles, 1 pearl and emerald kunthee, 1 diamond ring, 1 pearl chokada, 1 gold toolsepaty.

On account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gopalrao Ramchunder Bhatay—

2 gold toolsepaty.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

SHAMRAW PANDURANG,
Attorney for Ramchunder Bulvant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large sized valuable C. Spring Barouche, by Laurie and Warner, in first rate order.

S SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN............................Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, ,, 1-8 and ,, 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA, THE CELEBRATED PIANIST, AND THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY, FLOTOW'S CHARMING OPERA, MARTHA, (OR RICHMOND FAIR IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN ANNE), IN FIVE ACTS.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

LYONEL	MR. H. VERNON.
PLUNKETT	,, A. PLUMPTON.
SIR TRISTAN	,, J. ROLLINGS.
MAYOR OF RICHMOND	,, G. PARKER.
SERVANT	,, G. FENDON.
NANCY	MRS. H. VERNON.
MARTHA	MISS ELCIA MAY.

PEASANTS, &c.

Between the First and Second Acts MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA WILL PERFORM

ALBION..............................SIR JULIUS BENEDICT.

And between the Second and Third Acts

SHAMROCK..............................E. RONVILLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2	Pit	,, 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SOUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

NOTICE.—The Tramway Cars will run to and from Byculla on the Nights of Performance.

☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY ! ☜

FAREWELL EXHIBITION GAMES OF THE CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR, CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER OF THE WORLD, Will play at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, ON FRIDAY & SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH & 17TH.

Play to commence each evening precisely at 9 P.M.

At the conclusion of the Match, Mr. ROBERTS will show some of his celebrated FANCY HAND STROKES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats (Body of Hall) ....Rs. 2 0
Gallery .... ,, 1 8

Seats can be secured at MR. TAYLOR'S BILLIARD ROOMS, BYCULLA, AND FROM MESSRS. BRESLAUER & Co.

STEAM TO SUEZ AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain Dodero, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at 5 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board not later than 4 P. M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PASSENGERS per above Steamer are requested to be on board not later than Noon TO-DAY, as the Steamer will sail at 1 P. M.

The Company's Steam Launch will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder for the convenience of Passengers from 10 o'clock in the morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th March 1877.

NOTICE.—MR. E. M. WALTON has ADMITTED MR. J. R LYSNAR, Surgeon Dentist, as a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—THE LIBRARY is OPEN from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., and the Reading Room to 10 P.M.

SUBSCRIPTION:—Life Members, Rupees 150; Resident Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors can make use of the Reading Room by payment of 8 Annas per week.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LD.—THE COMPANY is prepared to let FOR ADVERTISING PURPOSES the PANELS in the Cars at low rates.

As the Tramway carries NEARLY HALF A MILLION PASSENGERS MONTHLY this cannot but be an advantageous advertising medium. For particulars apply to

MANAGER, BOMBAY TRAMWAY Co., LD.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned on the dates mentioned below for the following contracts :—

Punkha Pullers, 15th March 1877.
Oil, Kerosine (Devoes), 19th March 1877.

Further particulars can be learnt at this Office.

W. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 13th March 1877.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

AGENTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

DANISH BUTTER.

CHOICEST QUALITY.

Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

REAL MOCHA COFFEE,

roasted in closed cylinders to preserve the fine aroma of the berry and packed in hermetically sealed tins, containing 1 lb. per tin, Cash, Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints ,, ,, ,, 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c., apply at this Office.

HOUSE in Marine Lines TO BE LET for five months from June. Apply "R. E.," care GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

TO BE LET, Captain HENRY'S BUNGALOW. Apply to K. R. CAMA, 52, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street.

WANTED, a MAID to attend a Lady on the voyage to England, leaving about the 26th instant. Reply to "L. M. N.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a COOK for the POONA HORSE MESS. Apply to the MESS SECRETARY.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE, GALVANISED IRON BATH TUBS, KEROSINE OIL STOVES, single and double, Apply to W. J. ESSAJ, Forbes Street, Fort.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

		Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per doz.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz.	0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	,,	1 0	POTASH WATER	,,	0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	,,	1 0	LITHIA WATER	,,	1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	,,	1 0	VICHY WATER	,,	1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash........................Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. .... ,, 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COLD SEASON 1876-77.

GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, &C.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES.

"Hurlingham" and "Ascot Checks," "Carnation," "Sang de Beuf" and "Boyton Blue."

CASH PRICE LIST.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs. a.
The "Don," Washing, Spot Blue and White Twill'd Silk.	1 12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2 8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Duke," Washing, Twill'd Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2 0
New Designs Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3 0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

The "Corinthian," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3 0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," The Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3 8
Rich Corded Silk	3 8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1 12
Fancy Checks	2 8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4 8

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold on Ivory	set	4 8
Collar	Will last	each	1 8
Links	For	pair	10 8
Solitaires	Years	pair	5

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16 0

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

	Rs. A.
The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2 12
The "Leopold," White Satin, Fancy Spots	
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twill'd Silk, White Spots	0
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes	3 8
Rich Figured Satin	4 0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2 0
The "May Fair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2 4

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk ..... as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and	1 8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2 0

DRESS TIES.

Plain White Folded, all widths	0 8

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2 8
,, Silk for Dress	4 8
Cantab, very strong	2 8
United Service, Strong Leather	3 4

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12 to 2 8

FRENCH KID GLOVES.

LADIES.	Rs. a.
White Straw, Lavender Drabs, all shades	2 12
Riding Gauntlets, Gold Tan, new shape	3 0

GENTS.	Rs. a.
White, Lavender, and all shades of Drab	3 0
Military Doe, very thin	4 12
Gold Chevrette, for Riding or Driving	4 0

Our new Illustrated Catalogue Post free to any part of the East.

ASQUITH ND COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS ! NEW GOODS ! !

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the Undermentioned:—

Lincoln, Bennett's Black and Drab Dress Hats.
Lincoln, Bennett's Ladies' Silk Riding Hats, Fall attached.
Ellwood's Stiff and Soft, Black, Brown, and Drab Felt Hats, round or square.
Ellwood's Helmets and Sun Hats, all the New Shapes.
Hawkes' New Regulation Helmets, Spikes and Chains.
Ladies' Sun Hats, Terai, Alpine, Beatrice, Melton, and Rink.
Caps : Travelling, Smoking, Scotch and Sealskin, &c.
Gents' Three-fold Linen Collars, all the latest Shapes.
Gents' Collars, with Washing Pin Scarf attached.
A choice assortment of Trouserings and Coatings.
Ladies' and Gents' Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hem-Stitched Handkerchiefs.
Knot, Pin and Windsor Scarfs, all the leading Patterns.
Black and Coloured Tom Thumb Ties, all widths.
A Large Stock of Fashionable made-up Bows.
Gents' Kid and Dogskin Driving Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves and Dogskin Gloves.
Ladies' Dogskin and White Doe Gauntlet Gloves.
Ladies' Striped Lisle Hose and Under Vests.
Children's White and Coloured Merino and Cotton Stockings.
Gents' Hosiery and Under Vests.
Oxford, Zephyr, and Cambric Shirtings.
Flannels, Silk and Wool, and Spun Silk Shirtings.
Scotch Mauds and Rugs.
Ladies' Wool Shawls, (in all the different Clans;
White and Scarlet Blankets.
Infants' Blankets (Finest Saxony Wool).
Infants' Wool Boots.
Toilet Covers and Counterpanes.
Damask Cloths and Napkins.
Table Covers, Grecian Borders.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Bags, elegantly fitted.
Solid Leather Trunks and Portmanteaus.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

STARTLING NEWS.

THE INSTALMENT SYSTEM IS NOW INTRODUCED IN THE BOMBAY OFFICE OF THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Received the very Highest award at the centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Are unsurpassed in excellence of finish, and are so durable that they last a life-time Are so light and simple that a child can easily work them.

Are acknowledged by every one as incomparably the best for every class of Sewing, Braiding, Hemming, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, &c.

PRICED AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN GRATIS

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & Co., who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

		NET CASH. Rs.	A.	CREDIT. Rs	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts.	per doz.	6	8	7	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts.	per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Borah Bazaar Street. AND MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
LEAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES FREE BY POST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND Co., BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.

Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fischu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.

T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue...	Rs. 15	0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ...	,, 16	0
Leather Cases for do.	,, 3	0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash	,, 30	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash	,, 33	0
Leather Case for do.	,, 3	0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.

18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.

LODGE KIT.

Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
3rd Degree Lamp, &c.

ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW SELF-REGISTERING FIELD GLASSES, AS ADOPTED BY THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES.

THESE newly invented Instruments are made of the finest lenses, and being very powerful, afford a clear and distinct view.

They are focused by means of a hand-screw, which at the same time points to a number indicating the power of the focus. Once properly adjusted, they do not require further touchings thus possessing a vast advantage over ordinary Glasses which require focusing every time they are needed for use.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS AND CO. having made special arrangements with some of the first manufacturing Houses in London and the Continent, are now in a position to meet the wants of the public in this line.

They have on view, without exception, the LARGEST, FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK in Bombay, of best Pebble Spectacles and Eye-glasses which they can offer at moderate rates.

Best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles (Convex and Concave) in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames.
Do. Do. Do. Double Eye-glasses (Convex and Concave) in Do. Do.
Ladies' Folding Reading Glasses.
Billiard and Shooting Spectacles.
Eye Preservers of every description.
Goggles, Stirrup Shaped Double Glasses.
Magnifying Glasses, &c., &c.

Also,

An entirely NEW COLLECTION of CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES for the COMING SEASON.

Out-station Orders to be accompanied by Remittances or reference in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH MARCH 1877.

WE are still without further intelligence of a definite character respecting the political complications on the Continent, but that the situation has in no way altered for the better is evident from the tenor of commercial telegrams. Consols have receded from 96½ to 96¾. but the effect of the warlike aspect of affairs is more evident in general business. Wheat is firmer, while Piece Goods in Manchester are declining and the Liverpool Cotton is depressed in the extreme. Reuter's report of yesterday merely says the market is irregular, sales 7,000 bales, spot prices showing a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Broach, G. F. Dharwar, G. F. Hingunghaut, and Mid Orleans. Private telegrams, however, as has almost invariably been the case of late, give much more unfavourable accounts. From some quarters a state of semi-panic is advised and in every instance Surats are reported as almost unsaleable to arrive. This state of things is evidently due to the political position, as otherwise prices have now declined to a point which quite discounts possible supplies. If actual war is ultimately avoided, we may look for a sharp reaction, but a definite declaration of war even, if only confined to Russia and Turkey, could scarcely fail to increase the depression, while, if England is dragged into the conflict, we should say a penny per lb. would be by no means an exaggerated estimate of the probable fall.

Yesterday's American receipts have not come to hand up to the time of writing.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were without alteration of any kind.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 55d. per oz., equivalent to a fraction under 1s. 9½d. per rupee. Reuter's previous quotation was 55⅜d, but as reported in our columns, private messages in the interval reported 55½d.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing to the drop in Silver, has been weak at a decline of 1-16d. to ⅛d. per rupee. As usual on Tuesday there has not been any great amount of business done, but the Banks are quite as willing buyers as sellers at the decline, while with the limited extent of export business doing there is not much Private Paper offering. The future of the market is still most unsettled and difficult to estimate with any degree of certainty, everything depending on the Budget which is to be brought out in Calcutta on Thursday. Bazaar rumour has it that a loan of 3 crores is to be brought out in this country and 2½ crores in England, and should this course be adopted we must look for a further drop in Exchange. We quote to-day at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 9½d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 7 16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9 7-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 9½d.	,,
Sovereigns	Rs. 11 6 each.	

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is, if anything, a trifle steadier, but there is no improvement in the demand, and the market will not assume a settled position until something definite is known about the prospective loan. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 97⅝ to Rs. 97¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is still quiet with but slight fluctuations in prices. Bank of Bombays are steady at Rs. 683¾. Colaba Land shares have declined Rs. 20. In Press Companies a fall of Rs. 40 is reported in Apollo and Rs. 5 in Scinde Press, while Albert Company of Kurrachee and Indian Press Company have advanced Rs. 15 respectively. Spinning and Weaving Companies are steady and generally unchanged in value. We note a decline of Rs. 5 in Coorla, while Soonderdass and Victoria Mills have both risen Rs. 25 per share.

COTTON to-day has been very irregular. As a general rule buyers keep out of the market owing to the unfavourable news from Home, but there is some demand for particular descriptions to cover this month's shipments and for such yesterday's prices have been paid, while other qualities are Re. 1 per candy lower. The receipts yesterday were 7,298 bales, making 20,610 bales for the four days. We call closing prices—

Best Ginned Broach,	Ready	Rs. 198	per Candy	f. p.
F. G F. do.	,,	195	,,	,,
Good Omra	,,	189	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	187	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	185	,,	,,
Good Dhollera	April	192	,,	,,
F. G. F. do.	,,	190	,,	,,
G. F. do.	,,	187	,,	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. For Liverpool we quote ready steamers £2-2-6, sailing ships £1-18 9 per ton. A large business has been done lately by the regular lines for the Mediterranean ports and £2-15 is now asked.

PIECE GOODS are in the same dull state. The dulness in Cotton induces buyers to hold aloof in hopes of lower prices and from first hands there is next to nothing doing.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

THERE is a hardening tendency in the market, and bazar rates are again dearer; prospects of an *early decline* have quite vanished, and there is now the prospect of some tightness until supplies of silver can be received from Europe, or elsewhere. It is understood that some buying has taken place in England, and there is the prospect of shipments from the Madras Presidency ere long; but in the meantime there is likely to be a little pressure. It is true that the Bank of Bengal is a little better off this week, and its rate of interest has not been raised; but, as the additional strength arises solely from the unreliable increase in Government deposits, and as the public demand has considerably increased, the future is not devoid of anxiety. The Secretary of State's drawings being now almost entirely on this Presidency does not materially improve the position, for Government can have no spare funds outside the Bank to meet them, and it is a supply of hard cash that is required to alleviate the present growing tightness. The English silver market has some appearance of being better supplied, the price being now quoted at only 56d., notwithstanding the purchases above alluded to. The Secretary of State's drafts (17½ lakhs) yesterday brought close on 1-9¾ per rupee, which is a further advance of a half per cent., so there is evidently a good demand for remittance to India; but rates of Exchange here, instead of responding to that state of things, have quite broken down under the improved accounts, which is simply inexplicable, and no explanation of the circumstance can here be hazarded.

The Bank of Bengal's position has changed this week intrinsically for the worse, as the following statement will show:—

	Lakhs.
Private deposits, decreased	14¼
Bills discounted, increased	12
Loans, and Credits increased	2½
Increase in public demand	28¾
Government balances increased	37
	8¼

accounted for by an increase of 6½ lakhs in the cash balances, and by changes in the minor items. The proportion borne by the cash to the liabilities has further decreased to 51½ per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has been firm throughout, but with little doing; to-day, however, weakness was apparent at the outset, and bills could not be obtained at equivalent of Council drafts, although that was the level at which rates had previously been ruling. After some business had been accepted at a slight decline, a strong demand for private paper led to a further fall, and for future delivery rates close very flat and uncertain but with nothing known to make them so. Similar breaks have been repeatedly seen during the past two or three months, but have been always followed by at least partial recoveries; at the same time, it must be allowed that Exchange has now attained a level at which the market is becoming more and more sensitive to any adverse movement or appearance. There has been but a small business done for this mail. Telegraphic transfer kept pretty steady until to-day at 1-9 11/16, and demand drafts at 1-9¾; but business has now taken place at from a sixteenth to an eighth lower. Six months' sight Bank Bills in like manner, after being freely given at 1-10 1/16, to 1-10, to-day declined to 1-9 15/16, and could not be had even at that price towards the close of business. Credits have been sold to a fair extent at from 1-10⅛ to 1-10, and documents also at that range of prices, sales at 1-10 however, being only for future delivery, and the rate not generally available amongst buyers. Quotations close as under:—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-9 9/16
Bank Bills, on demand	1-9⅝
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-9¾
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-9⅞
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-9 15/16 to 1-10 1/16
Document Bills, do.	1-10 to 1-10⅛

France.—The quotations for Document Bills are *f.* 2-32 three months' sight, and *f.* 2-33½ six months' sight.

Bombay.—Bank Bills stand at 4 annas discount on demand, and at Re. 1-4-0 discount for sixty days' sight.

Madras.—Bills are offering more freely again, and rates are stiffer; the last business done in private paper at thirty days' sight was at Re. 1-2 0 to 1-4 0, and sixty days' sight quotes Re. 1-12-0 to 2-0-0 discount.

Colombo.—Rates are also against sellers; Re. 1-2-0 thirty days', and Re. 1-12-0 sixty days' sight.

Mauritius.—Sixty days' sight bills are saleable at from 8 to 7½ per cent. discount.

China.—Business still hangs back, and the nominal quotation for thirty days' sight has been 225; but, owing to lower rates now telegraphed from Hongkong, the closing quotations cannot be safely stated above 224.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Some slight heaviness has appeared this week, and prices generally are somewhat easier; but a good amount of business has taken place, and the tone of the market remains good. The following dividends have been declared:—

Dedur Kosh Tea, 2 per cent. for the year.

Majegram Tea, 6 per cent., making for the year 16 per cent.

Puttureah Tea, 4½ per cent., making for the year 9½ per cent.

Seebpore Jute, 3 per cent. for the year.

Government Securities have been very depressed, fours at one time going to 97-8, which, however, tempted out buying, and a recovery of six to eight annas resulted; but latterly there is renewed flatness. The course of the market for the week has been as under:—

4 per cents. 98, 98-4, 98, 97-14, 12, 12, 10, 8, 10, 12, 14, 12.

5½ per cents 101-4, 2, 4, 4.

Closing quotations are:—

4	per cents.	97¾ to ⅞
5½	,,	101⅛ to ¼

Bank Shares keep very firm, and the enquiry for Bengals continues; business has been done at 695 and 700, mostly at the higher figure. Nationals have again been placed at 110 and 111.

Tea Shares, with one or two exceptions, are a little dull; but in only a very few instances, have prices given way. Darrungs are enquired for, and have been taken at from 77 to 80; also Chandypores which have further advanced to 740; and there has been a good deal done in Central Cachar at between 166 and 164, ex-dividend. Tukvars are again better, having brought 137½ to 140, Bengal 85, Coocheels 160 to 165, Jokai 141, Kalacherra 109 to 110, Upper Assam 57, Amicable 162, Soom 98, East India 76, Lower Assam 45, Amluchie 115. The stocks dealt in at a decline are Holts 97, Kunchunpore 85, Hoolungoorie 102 to 98, but subsequently 99 to 100. Monacherra Contributory have been placed at 70, and Eastern Cachar at 130, the latter a good rise.

Spinning Mill Shares are mostly firm. Budge Budge have brought 82, Baranagore 75 74, and 75, Calcutta Jute 81 and 82; but Howrah have been rather freely offered, resulting in transactions at from 88 to 86, whilst Seebpore have been quitted at so low a price as 60, and Asiatic at 20. Cotton Mills are very strong, Dunbars having advanced from 77 to 80, and Boureahs remaining steady at 95 to 95½. Nothing is reported in Goosery, the stock being difficult to meet with.

Coal Shares are depressed, prospects being discouraging. Business has been done in Bengal at 1,250, Beerbhoom at 82, and Raneegunge at 43.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have been sold at 950 to 960, which is rather easier; but the half-yearly report just issued should favourably affect the market. The profits during that period are sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, besides reserving upwards of two lakhs of rupees for re-construction, casualty account, repairs, &c., a result arising merely from gradual and natural development of traffic, and not from special causes.

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE s. s. NUPHAR, 731 tons, Captain J. Wallace, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (January 29th), with a cargo of 1,224 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE LOOCHOO, 1,494 tons, Captain A. Sember, arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Glasgow (October 13th), with a cargo of 756 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Loochoo	Sember	Glasgow, Oct 13.
13	Nuphar (s)	Wallace	N. Shields, Jan 29.
	H. M. S. Serapis		Falmouth.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Vingorla (s)	Gray	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Nymphea (s)	Adams	Bassein.
	Varuna	Phelp	Falmouth.
	Inch Marnock	Robson	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Prior, to Hull.
Ship Aldergrove, to Liverpool.
Barque Viola, to Falmouth.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.		
10	Glamis Castle (s)	London.
	Riga (s)	Calcutta.
	Rajpootan (s)	Calcutta.
	Australia (s)	Calcutta.
11	Tenasserim (s)	Tuticorin.
	Czarewitch	Tuticorin.
	Braemar (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.		
9	W H Watson	Pooree.
11	Liverpool	Moulmein.
	Sattara	London via Coast.
	Rajpootana (s)	Calcutta and N. Ports.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. S. Australia—From Calcutta to Madras—Mr. Mengens, and Dr. Henderson. To Galle - Mrs. G. White, infant, and European servant. To Suez—Rev. F. A. Goffinet, Mr. C. G. Arbuthnot, Messrs. G. H. and W. M. Grant. To Southampton—Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Penyston, Mrs. Zuckins, infant, child, and ayah, Mrs. M. Mengens, child, two infants and ayah, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. A. Phillips, infant and ayah, Mr. J. W. Inglis, Lady H. W. Norman, Infant, three Misses Norman, two children and European servant, Dr. Lyon's infant and European servant, Mrs. L. R. Tottenham, infant, child and European servant, Dr. J. M. Berry, Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Mrs J. Tweedie and child, Mr. D C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W V. King, infant and ayah, Mr W. R. Whitelaw, Miss J. C. Blakeley Mrs. C. L. Kemp, Messrs. Adamson, H. Richardson, Strike, Adams, Duncan, and Cundin, Mrs. J. Sloan, two infants and European servant, Mrs. and Rev. A. Fentiman, three infants, and three children, Mrs. E. Myers, Mrs. Stevens, child, two infants and ayah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—605 bundles hoop iron, A Blascheck and Co; 135 boxes tinned plates, Amirudin Fazulally; 12 cases slates, Abdoolhoosein Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Tythonus s—215 cases window glass, Cassamally Lallmeya.

J C Stevenson s—2 bales wall paper, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee; 4 cases silver plate glass, Dorabshaw Cursetjee; 5 cases oilmanstore, Abramovitz and Co; 7 cases soap, Ben Ashley and Co; 25 cases candles, Jooma Succoor; 25 boxes candles, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 7 packages medicine, Hurjee Mooljee; 50 boxes tinned plates, Esmalljee Essoofbhoy.

Severn s—50 cases old tom, Sorabjee and Eduljee; 10 cases sulphuric acid, Hurjee Mooljee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—2 cases saffron, L Narsee and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—50 cases brandy Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—2,000 bales cotton W Nicol and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Cursetjee; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 75 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 526½ cwts myrabollams, Mooljee Jaitha.

Appelles—60 bales cotton, Narrondass Hurridass; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

Oriflamme—225 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 72 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 300 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 2.0 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.

Blenheim s—400 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

City of Baltimore—500 bales cotton W Nicol and Co; 102 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co; 29 bales cotton, V. Rahman, Foomey and Co; 3 bales skins, Joseph Soares.

Renown s—85 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 300 bales cotton, Goculdass Madhowjee and Co; 5 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 125 cwts coir yarn, Veerjee Khuttow; 50 bales cotton and 51 bales rags, Goculdass Cullianjee; 56 bales rags, Runchordass Jewraz; 100 bales cotton waste, Mooljee Goculdass; 130 bales hemp, Vuchraz Moonjee; 32 bales hemp, Soorjee Jewandass.

Standard s—35 bales wool, Premjee Kairaz; 100 bales cotton, Gourdhundass Runchordass; 100 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Canjee; 375 cwts myrabollams, Joseph Soares.

Trinacria s—717 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 267 cwts myrabollams, J C Bushby and Co; 500 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 30 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Nellie Martin s—142 cwts coir yarn, Currumsee Khetsee.

FOR LONDON.

Mongolia s—8 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Coorjee; 105 bags coffee, Dyab Jairaz; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Raphael —209 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

Autocrat s—200 bales cotton, W Nicol Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—1,404 bags gingellyseed, Knoop and Co; 12 tons castor oil, C Grondona.

Trinacria s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—170 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 6 bales hides, A C Dady and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Dilawar, 3,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR W. KINGDOM.

Aberaman, 15,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

Mannock, 9,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Prior s—33942½ cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—900 bales cotton, Knoop.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra s—3 cases indigo, H M D Keermany.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—10 cases gin, D S Kemp and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—106 cwts sandalwood, S N Tulatee; 30 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 35 bales twist, S N Tulatee; 300 baskets onions, Abdool Busharee; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 400 baskets onions, Hasson Lall; 20 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 10 bales twist, Hormusjee Muncherjee Pacha.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 10.

Giblings, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 12.

Griffith, Major, Bombay Brigade Major, Nusseerabad, on furlough from Nusseerabad.

MARCH 13.

Creyk, Surg-Major, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Singleton, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on leave, to Rajkote.

MARCH 13.

Loch, Lieut, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, on leave, to Khundalla.

Mundy, Capt, Bengal R H A, to rejoin, to Meean Meer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Crawford is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr J F D Inglis, C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

Mr J S Colvin is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service.

The services of Surgn D J Macdonald are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Madras. The transfer of Surgn A Barclay's services, announced in Home Dept Notification No 122, dated the 21st ultimo, is cancelled.

Surgn-Maj S C Townsend, M D, received charge of the Office of Sanitary Comr with the Govt of India, from Surgn-Maj J M Cuningham, M D, on the afternoon of the 23rd ultimo.

The services of the Revd John Jefferis Bartlett Coles, M A, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr C J Ponsonby, Depy Consvr of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Oudh, is granted two years' furlough under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 14th inst, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Ponsonby is also granted subsidiary leave for thirty days.

Mr James Campbell, asst Supt of the 1st grade in the Revenue Survey, is granted eight months' furlough on private affairs in India, under Sec 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Col C R Blair, Commandant, Mhairwarra Battalion, to officiate as Commandant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Col Carnell, on furlough.

Maj C G Gunning, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Commandant of the Mhairwarra Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Col Blair.

The following promotions and appointment are made in the Mysore Commission with effect from the date of the retirement of V Krishnaswami Modelliar, Asst Comr, 4th class.

N Tirumachari, Asst Comr, 5th class, to be Asst Comr, 4th class.

P N Purnaiya, B A, Asst Comr, 6th class, to be Asst, 5th class.

Ganes Singh, Offg Asst Comr, 6th class, is confirmed in that appointment.

Capt S A Swinley, Station Staff Officer, Nowgong, Bundelkund, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Cant Mag, Nowgong, in addition to his own duties, from the afternoon of the 1th Dec 1876 to the forenoon of the 15th Jany 1877, inclusive.

Surgn G E Burroughs, Bombay Medl Dept, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Residency Surgn, Indore, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th Dec 1876 to the 8th Jan 1877, inclusive.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Lt-Col H C Menzies, Asst Comr, 1st class, and Inspr Genl of Registration in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Amraoti, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 25th Jan 1877:—

Mr H B Knowles, Offg Asst Comr, 1st class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comr, 2nd class.

Capt H de P Rennick, Offg Asst Comr, 2nd class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Asst Comr, 3rd class.

Mr C Pragero to be Extra Asst Comr in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, with effect from 14th Jan 1877.

With reference to the Notification in this Dept, No 1769 G., dated 14th Aug 1876, Mr A C Lyall, C S, Offg Agent to the Govr Genl, Rajpootana, has been granted 10 days' additional leave by H M's Secy of State for India.

Mr C Lyall, C S, resumed charge of his office of Offg Agent to the Govr Genl, Rajpootana, from Maj C K M Walter on the forenoon of the 5th March 1877.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E F T Atkins, B C S, received charge of the offices of Accountant Genl, N W Provinces, and Depy Comsr of Paper Currency, Allahabad Circle, before noon, on the 1st March 1877.

Furlough, without medical certificate, for one year, ten months and seven days, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr E F Harrison, B C S, Comptroller Genl and Head Comsr of Paper Currency.

Mr W Waterfield, B C S, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller Genl and Head Comsr of Paper Currency during the absence of Mr Harrison on furlough, or until further orders.

Furlough, without medical certificate, for nineteen months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for sixteen days, under Sec 24 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr R Taylor, B C S, Inspr of Local Officers of Account.

Mr Taylor availed himself of his subsidiary leave from the 28th Feb 1877, after noon.

Mr L C Probyn, B C S, received charge of the offices of Accountant Genl and Comr of the Dept of Issue of Govt Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr W Donald, after noon, on the 26th Feb 1877.

Mr E R Douglas, Offg Depy Director Genl of the Post Office of India, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Post Master Genl, Bengal.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col A H Murray, R A, to officiate as Depy Adjt-Genl of R A in India, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Col C G Arbuthnot, C B, proceeding on furlough.

Col J E Michell, C B, R A, to the Bde Staff of the Army with the rank of Bgdr Genl, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, in succession to Bgdr Genl W Payn, C B, promoted to the rank of Maj Genl.

Surg Maj J A C Hutchison, M D, in medical charge, 18th (The Alipore) Regt of N I, to be a Depy Surgn-Genl with temporary rank, vice Depy Surgn-Genl J N Tresidder, proceeding on furlough.

4th Cavalry—Capt C J O FitzGerald, Sqdn Comdr, 3rd Cavy, to officiate as Comdt, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, vice Maj A A Johnson, proceeding on furlough.

2nd Infantry—Surgn A Adams, Offg in medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surgn C Little.

The under-mentioned Officers of the B S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th Sept 1866, subject to H M's approval:—

Capt Alfred Ollivant, 4th March 1877; Capt Lindsay Charles de Lorentz Dandell, 6th March 1877; and Capt Henry Islam Wheler, 6th March 1877.

The under-mentioned Officers of the S C, having completed five years' service as substantive Lt-Col, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th Jan 1861, Clause 2, subject to H M's approval:—

Lt-Col Samuel Joseph Thorp, B S C, 3rd March 1877.

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th Aug 1864, paragraph 69, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Major—Capt Wellesley Campbell, late 71st N I, 4th March 1877.

The services of Surgn Maj R T Lyons, in medical charge, 28th (Punjab) Regt of N I, late Offg Civil Surgn, Midnapore, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lt W J MacKenzie, Royal Engrs, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The services of the under-mentioned Medical Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 21st Feb 1877:—

Surgn W E Griffiths, Surgn G Bomford, in medical charge, Right Wing, 39th (The Alipurh) Regt of N I, Surgn Shibram Borah, M B, and Surgn P Stell Haig.

The services of Lt F M Rundall, B S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Col Charles George Arbuthnot, C B, R A, Depy Adjt Genl, R A, in India,—medical certificate, for nine months, under paragraph 4 of G G O No 171 of 25th February 1874.

Col Ralph Young, Royal Engrs, Comr and Supdt, Lahore Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Reg of 1868.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Philip Sydney Yorke, Infy, Sqdn Comdr 12th Bengal Cavy,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Reg of 1868.

Lt-Col Alexander Callander, Benl S C,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col Philip Story, Infy, Wing Commander, 1st Goorkha Regt (Lt Infy)—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt-Col William Raffles Tucker, Royal Engrs, Supdg Engr, 3rd grade, P W Dept,—private affairs, for twenty months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Depy Surgn-Genl John Nichola Tresidder,—private affairs, to the 31st March 1877, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Major (Bt Lt Col) Charles Batchelor, late 3rd European Lt Cavy, Depy Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, Sutlej Division, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major George Constable Gregory, Benl S C, Wing Commander 3rd Goorkha (The Kamaoon) Regt,—private affairs, for one year, four months and four days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Horace Christopher Fagan, Benl S C, District Supdt of Police, Offg Asst Inspr Genl, Govt Railway Police,—private affairs, for eighteen months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major William Siddons Young, Benl S C, Comdt, Chunar Fortress, and European Invalid Battn,—private affairs, for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Arthur Moffat Lang, Royal Engrs, Principal, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Maj Robert Blackall Graham, Benl S C, Squadron Commander, 5th Benl Cavy,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt (Brevet Maj) Thomas Chadwick Graham, late 4th European Lt Cavy, Sqdn Comdr, 7th Ben Cavy,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt James Murphy Tulloch, Genl List, Infy,—private affairs for one year under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 13th Feb 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay per Crocodile.

Capt Ralph Anstruther Price, Genl List Infy, Wing Officer, 9th Regt of N I,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Capt Frank Barrow, Benl S C, Asst Comsr, Oudh,—private affairs for ten months and twenty-eight days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt (Bt Capt) Edwin Henry Havter Collen, Ben S C, 1st Assistant Secretary to the Govt of India, Mily Dept, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 5th May 1877.

Lt Francis Mascall, Royal Engrs, Ex Engr, 4th grade, P W D, private affairs for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lt (Local Capt) John Grieve Hall, Royal Engrs Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Khasgunj Division, P W D, private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn William Duncan, M B, in medical charge, 10th Regt of N I, private affairs, for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The privilege leave for three months, from the 1st Oct 1876, granted to Lt-Col W Phaire, Benl S C, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, in notification by the Chief Comr Oudh, No 4413, dated the 20th [illegible] 1876, has been converted into leave on medical certificate by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India.

Lt Col Phaire has also been granted an extension for one month.

Lt F M Rundall, Benl S C has been granted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India leave in England for six months on medical certificate, with effect from the 28th July 1876, the date on which he quitted India on privilege leave, under Rule IX, note 2, of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to G G O No 1089 of 1874, Major R D Osborn Benl S C, has been granted by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for one year on the English pay of his rank.

The leave will reckon as service for pension.

With reference to G G O No 496 of 1875, Lt-Col W Cabell, Ben S C, is granted an extension of furlough to the 1st Jan 1877.

Reports of Arrival—Lt-Col (Bt Col) W D Morgan, Ben S C, Comdt, 32nd (Punjab) Regt of N I (Pioneers),—Bombay, 26th Feb 1877.

Lt-Col J F L Fisher, Ben S C, Senior Asst Comsr, Gharwal, N-W Provinces,—Bombay, 28th Feb 1877.

Lt-Col W Playfair, Ben S C, Wing Comdr, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regt of N I—Fort William, 2nd March 1877.

Maj (Brevt) Lt-Col H H Gough, C B, V C, Benl S C, Comdt, 12th Benl Cavy,—Bombay, 19th Feb 1877.

Surg-Maj F Carter, in medical charge, 1st Goorkha Regt (Lt Infy)—Fort William, 16th Dec 1876.

Capt C McK Hall, Genl, List, Infy, Wing Comdr, 5th Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 19th Feb 1877.

Surgn R Moodie, M B, Bombay, 21st Feb 1877.

Capt F Knowles, Ben S C, Squadron Commander, 2nd Ben Cavy, Fort William, 3rd March 1877.

Capt N F Parker, General List, Infantry, Sub Asst Comsy General, 1st class, Bombay, 28th Feb 1877.

Capt R Smyth Thomson, Ben S C, Asst Comsr, 3rd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Bombay, 16th Sept 1876.

Capt N Arnott, Royal Engr who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 27th Feb 1877.

Reports of Departure—Lt Col (Bt Col) H W Gulliver, Royal Engrs, G G O No 1025 of 1876, Avoca, 8th Jany 1877, from Bombay.

Capt (Brevet Major) J S Irvine, late 2nd European L Cavy, G G O No 1272 of 1876,—Branksome Hall, 27th Feby 1877, from Bombay.

Major W W Pemberton, Madras S C, Madras G O No 160 of 1877,—Deccan, 22nd Feby 1877, from Calcutta.

Capt A N Philips, late 19th N I, G G O No 167 of 1877,—Deccan, 22nd Feby 1877, from Calcutta.

Surgn-Maj T T Sherlock, G G O No 195 of 1877,—Navarino, 3rd Feby 1877, from Calcutta.

Capt R J Waller, Benl S C, G G O No 191 of 1877,—City of Venice, 1st March 1877, from Calcutta.

Lt F W Snell, Bombay S C, Bombay G O No 92 of 1877,—Crocodile, 13th Feby 1877, from Bombay.

The services of Native Medical Pupil Abdullah Khan, No 746, Nagpore Medical School admitted by G. G. O. No. 1022 of 1874, are dispensed with, with effect from the date of his suspension.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works:—

From Bengal—Mr W McCullagh, Sub-Engr, 1st grade. Mr. H E B Fox, Supervisor, 2nd grade, and Corporal R Higgins, Overseer, 1st grade.

From N-W Provinces—Irrigation—Mr T O'Connor, Overseer, 1st grade, and Mr J Clowsley, Overseer, 1st grade.

The services of Capt W A J Wallace, R E, on special duty with the Govt of India in connection with the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, are placed at the disposal of the Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, from 23rd Feb 1877.

Mr H W Stokoe, Supervisor, 2nd grade, and Mr. W R McKoy, 1st grade, Mily Works Branch, are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

Mr W Ball, Accountant, 3rd grade, is transferred from N-W Provinces to the Mily Works Branch.

The following changes are ordered in the posting Officers of the Superior Account Estabt, P W Dept:—

Maj D H Trail, Examiner, P W Accounts, Punjab, to be Examiner, P W Accounts, Central Provinces, vice Mr Moss, proceeding on furlough.

Lt-Col A Davidson, R E, Examiner, P W Accounts, is (on return from furlough) posted to the Examinership of P W Accounts, Punjab.

Mr R G Macdonald, Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Accountant Genl, P W Dept, but will remain in charge of the accounts of the Punjab Northern State Railway till relieved.

Mr P Phillips, Examiner, P W Accounts, Rajpootana, to be Examiner of Accounts, Western Rajpootana State Railway.

Mr A R Becher, Offg Depy Examiner in Rajpootana, to be Depy Examiner, P W Accounts, Rajpootana.

Mr F Morrison (Temporarily), Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, to be Depy Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr D O Gordon, Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

Mr J W A McNair, Asst Examiner, P W Accounts, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr (late Lance Corporal) E J Tobble, Supervisor, 1st grade (Supernumerary), attached to the Office of the Director of State Railways, having obtained his discharge from the Army on the 28th Oct 1871, is re-appointed to the P W Dept as civilian from that date.

Mr J H DeRinzy, Asst Engr, 1st grade, on the Estabt under the Director of State Railways, is promoted to the rank of Ex Engr, 4th grade.

Mr H Leonard, Accountant, 4th grade, Punjab Northern Railway, is dismissed from his appointment and declared ineligible for future employment under Govt in any capacity.

Depy Asst Comsy and Hony Lt A Connell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mily Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works.

This cancels P W Dept Notification No 89 dated 28th Feb 1877.

Mr W H Brand, Depy Examiner of P W Accounts, N W Provinces, is granted six months' leave on private affairs to Europe, under Sec 5, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Brand is also granted subsidiary leave for twenty-six days, with effect from the 4th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W Ogden, Accountant, 3rd grade (temporary rank) Rajpootana State Railway, reverted to his substantive rank of 4th grade, with effect from the 5th Dec 1876, in consequence of the return to duty of Mr Davis, Accountant, 3rd grade.

Lalla Tulsi Ram, Engr, Apprentice, Punjab, P W Dept, Provincial Branch, is promoted to the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade with effect from 30th Sept 1876.

Sergt J Herbert, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Mily Works Branch, is remanded to Mily duty.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 36, dated 2nd Feb 1877, the under-mentioned Officers are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from 9th Feb 1877:—

Col C Pollard, R E, as Depy Secy to the Govt of India, in the P W Dept.

Lt-Col J G Medley, R E, as Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore.

Col Pollard joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 19th Feb 1877.

Mr T Moss, Examiner of P W Accounts, Central Provinces, is granted furlough to Europe for nine months, under Sec 12 of the Civil Leave Code, and also subsidiary leave for thirty days from such date as he may avail himself of it.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr D M Daniel, 1st Asst to Traffic Manager and Accountant, has been granted by the Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for one month under Sec 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 2nd Feby 1877.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

With reference to Govt of India P W Dept, Notification No 27, dated 29th Jan 1877, Capt H W Pierson, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is posted to the 1st Circle, Mily Works.

Lt. R F Moor, R E, Asst Engr, Temporary 1st grade, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, from 15th April 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be enable to avail himself of the leave.

Three months' privilege leave is also granted to Lt Moore, in extension of the leave granted above.

Lt-Col Æ Perkins, R E, on return from furlough, resumed charge of the 7th Circle, Mily Works, from Maj J Briney R E., on the 12th Feby before noon.

Capt W H Pierson, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, took charge of the Barrackpore Div, Mily Works, from Col F J Davis on the afternoon of 30th Nov 1876.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr R Reynolds, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough for one year, eleven months and one day, with effect from the 3rd April 1877, and the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr A Barns, Temporary Inspr of Maintenance, 3rd grade, open line, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the P W Dept, with effect from the 30th Nov 1876.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 39, dated 3rd Feb 1877, Lt J S Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, was temporarily attached to the Director's Office from the first to the 21st Feb 1877, both days inclusive.

With reference to Govt of India, Mily Dept, Notification No 1272 of the 21st Dec 1876, Lt J S Nicholson, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, availed himself of the subsidiary leave therein granted on the forenoon of the 22nd Feb 1877.

Mr H L Monk, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for two years, from the 15th March 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr R T Mallet, Temporary Suptdg Engr, 3rd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, returned on the 3rd Jan 1877 from the leave granted him by Director in Notification No 53 of the 20th March 1876, and is granted the necessary subsidiary leave.

Consignments of "Traps, rat and mouse" will in future be carried at 2nd class rates, and of "Sandal wood, bark chips and sawdust," at 1st class rates, over Indian State Railways.

The additions should be made alphabetically in the Indian State Railway General Classification of Goods.

Mr H Vacher, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Rajpootana Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 6th Dec 1876 from the leave granted him in Director's Notification No 32 of the 21st Feb 1876, and is transferred to the Northern Bengal Railway, with effect from the 12th Jan 1877, the date he rejoined the Estabt under Director.

Mr J W Henry, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 1st April 1877, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, and the usual subsidiary leave.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

FIRST SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, paid into the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.		Rs.
H E Sir P E Wodehouse	300	M Mowat, Esq	50
Hon'ble Sir M R Westropp	300	Lt-Col H F Hancock	50
Messrs David Sassoon & Co.	300	Lt-Col W A Baker	50
H F Purcell, Esq	250	Hon'ble Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee	50
Dr Sidney Smith	200	Rev N Pagani	50
Messrs Glover & Co	200	Capt Alfred Coleman	50
Haji Cassum Joosub, Esq	200	F Y Smith, Esq	50
Jones O. Pigot, Esq	150	J H Grant, Esq	50
Cowasjee Dinshaw, Esq., of Aden	125	A Tait, Esq	50
Hon'ble L H Bayley	100	Dossabhoy Framjee, Esq	50
F D Parker, Esq	100	Capt G T Robinson	32
Thomas Ormiston, Esq	100	Hon'ble A Rogers	25
F Mathew. Esq	100	Janardhun Gopal, Esq	25
W Nicol & Co	100	Capt C Wodehouse	25
Hon'ble E W Ravenscroft	100	Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Esq	25
J M Maclean, Esq	100	Framjee Nowrojee, Esq	20
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	100	A C Trevor, Esq	20
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	100	H W Barrow, Esq	10
L Fletcher, Esq	100	Revd C Cooke	10
G A Barnett, Esq	100		
Kessowjee Naik, Esq	100	Total Rs.	3,917

The Subscriptions already promised amount to about Rs. 7,000.

All Subscriptions should be paid into the Bank of Bombay.

The second Subscription List will be published next Wednesday.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRANT—February 21st, at Bushire, Persia, the wife of Major C. Grant, 1st Assistant Political Resident, Persian Gulf, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1877.

AN astute and distinguished politician of the past generation, writing on the subject of the differences that had arisen between France and Prussia regarding the Duchy of Luxemburg, and which it was proposed should be settled by a Congress, expressed himself in the following terms:—"Congresses," wrote he, "serve very well "to lay down rules to regulate the results of the "past, but are of no avail to regulate the future. "When long military and diplomatic struggles "have brought about a new order of things, and "States have decided to end the struggle by "laying down rules founded on this new order, "then, and then only, are Congresses of any use. "Such at different periods of European history "were the Congresses of Munster, of Utrecht, and "of Vienna; but when it is a question of the "uncertain future, or of the conduct to be "maintained by such and such a State in an "uncertain situation and for a supreme interest, "Congresses are held in vain, and only serve to "embitter the causes of the disorder and "struggle." The truth of these remarks has been exemplified in a remarkable manner by the result of the Conference lately held at Constantinople, and we may look forward pretty surely to a new order of things being settled by a conflict between Russia and Turkey. Why this conflict should and will take place, we propose now discussing, and to do this clearly it is necessary that we should take a brief survey of the internal politics of Russia during the past fifteen years.

When Alexander succeeded to the throne of Russia, he found many elements of discord in the empire. The gross mismanagement of the Crimean War, the impoverishment of the public finances ruined by the cessation of trade, and the iron rule of Nicholas, his father, had created discontent among all classes. Inheriting many of the humanitarian principles of Alexander I., he set to work, so soon as peace was proclaimed, to remove as best he could the causes of discontent. To do this quietly, and with out causing internal discord, would have been feasible had Russia possessed a constitutional government, but, owing to this being rigidly autocratic, every reform introduced has caused the empire to feel the throes of a revolution. The abolition of serfdom notably has done much to cause trouble and shake the foundations of Alexander's throne. To begin with, it created at once a severance between Imperialism and the nobility, who found themselves suddenly reduced to comparative poverty. It had not been foreseen that, once the serfs were declared free, they would throw off all restraint, and claim as their own the ground which they had cultivated and on which they had been raised; nor that, being now freemen, they would object to the compulsory labour which nobles could exact under the old *régime*. When the nobility, finding their estates gradually falling into ruin, tried to exact this, incendiarism broke out, and Russia in 1860 and 1861 may be said to have been in a blaze from Lithuania to Simbirsk. To remedy the evil, Alexander, or rather his counsellors, hit upon the following plan. Money was to be advanced to the peasantry to buy the land, and, to effect this as cheaply as possible, a fifth of its value in paper money was to be deducted on account of the advance. This was bad enough. It so happened, however, that a great proportion of the nobility were indebted to imperial banks for loans raised on mortgages, and Government seized the opportunity of recovering these by deducting the debts from the value of the land purchased for the peasantry. The nobility consequently found itself worse off than ever, severed from Government and from peasantry, and became ripe for another of those revolutions so frequent in Russian history. Such would undoubtedly have taken place had not the attention of the empire been diverted to the Polish insurrection in 1862-1863. The Poles thought the moment opportune for throwing off the cruel yoke they had borne for many years past. Leaving aside the dissensions between Czar and nobility, nobility and peasantry, the educated minority of Russia appeared to be favourable to the movement. Socialism had been widely preached in most of the newspapers, abuses satirised with no unsparing hand, and the liberty of the subject advocated by Hertzen in pamphlet, novel, and magazine. The leaders of the Polish insurrection no doubt thought that, when the empire was agitated in this manner, there was a greater chance of success; and, so far as one can judge now, the Emperor would not have succeeded in repressing the insurrection had not France and England interfered by diplomatic remonstrances. These changed at once the aspect of affairs in Russia. Nationalism was roused and Poland became a neutral ground where all political and social dissensions were set aside, and the passions which animated people in Russia proper were vented on a common enemy, the Latinism of the West, as it was called. At first the Czar, as is proved by his fervent appeal to the Guard Corps when leaving St. Petersburg for Warsaw, had almost doubted being able to suppress the insurrection, so completely severed was he from the nobility, when he suddenly found a powerful ally in the press, and more especially the press of Moscow. The editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, M. Katkof, had previously brought himself to notice by advocating strong measures to repress the incendiarism which threatened to bring ruin on the country, and he was becoming a power in the State when the Polish insurrection broke out. Skilfully seizing the opportunity, he lost no time in declaring himself an ultra national, and by his writings contributed greatly to the fusion, for the time being, of political parties in Russia. The nobility proclaimed him a saviour; "he had bruised the head "of the democratic serpent and had fortified "the unity of Russia." Need we wonder that it was not long before M. Katkof turned Russia into a vast political club of which he was and is the leader? Its population may be roughly divided into two parts—one composed of the brute population numbering some seventy millions, the other an educated minority of seven hundred thousand comprising bureaucracy, nobility, and officers of the army, both accustomed to be led like sheep, in olden days by an autocratic power, and now by a press which proclaims itself ultra national. Before this power, the Emperor is made to bow. Every initiative is taken from him. Did he wish in 1864 to support his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, in endeavours to conciliate the Poles, he was soon made aware that his will was nothing. Day by day the Grand Duke was denounced in the pages of the *Moscow Gazette*, and in the end he was obliged to retire from Warsaw and give way to Mouravieff. When, in consequence of the representations made by a Polish nobleman attached to the Emperor's suit, Alexander had determined to remove Mouravieff, he did not dare issue the edict for his removal while residing in Russia, but had to send it from Nice and then was forced to replace him by General Kauffman who was no better than his predecessor. He also had to be removed from the Governorship of Warsaw, and was relegated to Central Asia, where, as we know, he has more than once bid defiance to the Emperor. The spirit of ultra nationalism has been preached so long that nobody now dares oppose it. Its head, Bishop M. Katkof, to use the words of a French writer, has become a veritable Syud. He has enlisted in his cause church, nobility, and the mass of the population, and, having Russianised Poland, is determined that Servia, Bulgaria, Gallicia, and Bohemia even, should form part of Russian nationalism. They are to be assimilated and the process is to provide employment for the needy members of the aristocracy and a legion of tchinoviks. When such a prospect is in view, is it doubtful that war will take place? Are the greedy passions which have been roused, and which are beyond the control of the Emperor, likely to give way to remonstrances from Austria and England? Will not, on the contrary, the cormorants do everything in their power to set foot in Roumania, Bulgaria, and Servia, treading on the heels of an army as interested as themselves in the prospect of war? Most assuredly they will, and we can confidently assert that, so soon as the weather permits, the Russian army will cross the Pruth, overrun Roumania, displace all Roumanian officials and proclaim themselves brother Sclavs in pretty much the same terms as were placarded at Bucharest by Prince Gortschakoff in 1854, "Tous ceux qui s'occuperont de politique quelconque seront pendus."

ONCE more the gentlemen in the Medical Department of Bombay are in the throes of tribulation. Dr. Thom, the Surgeon-General having retired from his appointment on sick, leave, the local Government has decided upon appointing Dr. G. W. Hunter to the vacant post. Now, there are some who think that the appointment is unfair, because it hoists a clever junior over the heads of a number of respectable seniors; and there are others who believe that the Government of Bombay is quite right in taking advantage of the Queen's last Warrant about medical officers and appointing the best man whether or not he happens to be somebody else's junior. The claims of eligible candidates are being warmly set forth in medical circles, and perhaps it will do no harm to state the claims of the respective gentlemen whose friends think they ought to have been appointed to the Surgeon-Generalship. Deputy Surgeon-General J. R. Miller, M. D., and Deputy Surgeon D. Wyllie, M. D., Northern Division, are the two senior officers of the Bombay Medical Service. Dr. Miller served in medical charge of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I. with the Persian Expeditionary Force, at the bombardment and capture of Mohumra; and on landing held in occupation the lower entrenched camp, then deserted by the Persian army, and formed part of the garrison of the island of Karrack till its final evacuation on the 4th February 1858, for all which he received a medal. Dr. Wyllie's services are more illustrious than those of Dr. Miller. He served in medical charge of the 19th Regt. N.I., with the Bombay Column Army of the Punjab in 1848-49; at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat and pursuit and surrender of the Seikh army, for which he got a medal and two clasps; as Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the siege and capture by assault of Kotah, on the 30th March, and in pursuit of the Gwalior rebel army from June to September; was present at the action of Sungumnar on the 8th, and at the battle of the Bunass on the 14th August 1858, for which he got a medal and clasp; and served with the Abyssinian Force as Field Surgeon 1st Division, and was present at the capture of Magdala, for which he received another medal. Many years junior to both these officers comes Dr. Hunter, whose principal claim to the appointment is said to be that for many years he has enjoyed a lucrative practice in Bombay. Here is the only record of his services we can find—"Surgeon Major G. W. Hunter served on board the H C. S. F. Mozuffer in the Burmese War of 1852-53," and for this he received a medal. Those who protest against Dr. Hunter's appointment over the heads of Dr. Miller and Dr. Wyllie urge that, if war were to break out, Government would find out its mistake in not appointing to the charge of the Bombay Medical Department an officer with great experience in the field; and this objection is considered to be the more important now that the Continental nations are making efforts to make field medical service as perfect as training and scientific research can make it, and that it has been recently shown by a very competent critic that the Medical Service of the Indian army would be anything but effective in actual warfare. They also say that now no member of the service will be able to have an idea as to whether he shall ever get into the administrative ranks, because in future, interest, caprice, or favouritism will override any amount of merit or service claims. These dismal critics also say that this sort of uncertainty, coupled with the well known fact that interest is always more potent than merit, is already preventing any but the commonest and worst description of candidates from coming forward for appointments, and that even of this kind of candidate a sufficient number cannot be found to fill existing vacancies. All we have got to say to objections like these is that none of these dreadful results can have happened yet, because Dr. Hunter's appointment was gazetted only last week; and that we do not think there is any gentleman in the Bombay Medical Service who would be so foolish as to refuse a good appointment if it were offered to him. It is equally idle to say, as some of our correspondents have assured us, that Dr. Hunter's appointment has caused such a feeling of dissatisfaction in the Bombay Medical Department that the Secretary of State and other high authorities are in the greatest alarm about the result. Last year, when the Bombay Medical Department was in a state of temper approaching demoralisation, the general belief was that the injudicious adherence of Government to the rule of appointing seniors to high appointments wherein ability, not age, was wanted was really the cause of the heartburnings and bitternesses that filled it. We said so at the time, and pointed out Dr. Thom's apparent want of tact in making judicious appointments and preserving a feeling of *esprit de corps* throughout the Department under his control. The Bombay Government recognised the fact also, and it is notorious that when Dr. Thom proposed the names of certain gentlemen for the vacant Deputy Surgeon Generalships, Sir Philip Wodehouse put down his foot and would not have the nominations. His Excellency took the matter in hand himself, and in the end appointments were made which gave satisfaction to the Medical Department as a body. Had these appointments been made strictly according to seniority, that result would not have been attained. Now, however, when the Government of Bombay has taken upon itself the task of selecting the best Surgeon General it could find in the Presidency, the malcontents are up in arms; even those malcontents who pointed to Dr. Thom's own appointment and his subsequent nominations with derision a short time ago, and sneered at the effects of seniority selections, are now wishing themselves back to the old style. Such conduct is childish and foolish, and we say that the Medical Department having sought for relief from the seniority selection system, ought now to give the local Government a fair chance of working the new and more enlightened system of choosing officers for highly responsible positions on principles which do not place age before ability. Some people will soon begin to say that nothing will ever please the Bombay Medical Department, and that the best thing Government could do, if it really wants to promote harmony among the doctors, is to make every man in it a Surgeon-General in his own right.

WE are highly gratified to learn that Sir Madhava Rao, the Prime Minister of the Baroda State, so far from wishing to keep locked up in the bank unused the large sum, already amounting to nearly a million sterling, accumulated out of the revenues of Baroda, is most anxious to invest the whole of the money as quickly as possible in public works for the development of the State. We hear that he has already made an offer to the Government of India to lend 75 lakhs at 4½ per cent. for the extension of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway from Ahmedabad northwards to the limit of the Baroda State's territory, a distance of about fifty miles. The Government of India can hardly refuse to accept such a good offer as this, because one of its chief difficulties about commencing the Rajpootana Railway has been the absence of funds. Here is money placed at their disposal at a reasonable rate of interest. We believe that Sir Madhava Rao has, very sensibly in our opinion, accompanied his liberal offer with the condition that the line shall be on the broad gauge, he, like Scindia, being averse to having a second class railway running through his territory. It should be quite impossible for the State Railway Department, in the face of such an offer, to insist on thrusting a narrow gauge line upon the Baroda State, which does not want it but wants instead a line on the gauge of the line which joins Baroda with the greatest maritime city of the west of India, and the city with which the Baroda State has the most intimate commercial transactions. If the line through the Baroda territory north of Ahmedabad were laid down on the broad gauge, there is every reason to believe that the remainder of the line, onwards to Ajmere, would be constructed on the same gauge, because it would be exceedingly awkward to have a break of gauge taking place at some insignificant village on the borders of the Baroda territory. Even as matters formerly stood, before Sir Madhava Rao's enlightened action threatened to shame the State Railway Department into completing the ring of communication, on the same gauge, which ought to exist from Bombay to Delhi and round about through Rajpootana and Guzerat to Bombay again, it seemed incredible that a Government which is credited with setting a particularly high value on the military value of railways—with, in fact, perceiving that England holds India now through men and railways—should not see the folly of making a break of gauge on the great line intended to connect Upper India and the Punjab with the sea. Supposing this narrow gauge line in Rajpootana were, notwithstanding Sir Madhava Rao's attitude, to be constructed upon the narrow gauge, and supposing further that troops were required, immediately after their arrival in Bombay, to be despatched with the greatest haste to Peshawur or some other station on the frontier of India, what would be the result? Simply, that every man, gun, horse and baggage would have to be shifted from one train to another twice during the journey. If ever such a *fiasco* has to be performed after all the warnings which have been given to the Government of India, any one who understands the feelings which animate an intelligent and zealous English soldier may imagine the disgust, the curses upon some one's stupidity, which will be uttered as hour after hour of valuable time is frittered away first in a railway crawling along at a cow's pace, and next at junctions where men have to be disembarked, and frightened horses extricated from their boxes and fitted into other boxes of a totally different size and shape. The delay and confusion arising from such interruptions of through traffic may be conceived by any one who has noted what a muddle there has been recently in the traffic arrangements even on the great broad gauge lines of India simply because previous Governments had not taken the very necessary precaution of securing uniformity in the rolling stock and station arrangements of the G. I. P. Railway and Madras Railway respectively.

IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY ON A STRANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is it the custom here to hold an editor responsible for what his paper may contain? Are you subject to the occasional irruption of injured individuals of singularly irascible temperament and vast physical organisation who demand instant retraction and the humblest apology for some obscure local paragraph which, to the outside world, has presented nothing offensive in its character?

Or is the editorial existence here passed on a bed of roses?

If the former, let me, as a purely disinterested piece of friendly counsel, advise you to disclaim all responsibility for anything this letter may contain. Lead the notice heavily and print it in the most conspicuous part of the paper; it won't do you any good in the sense of averting a crash, but it will serve to attract attention to me.

I remember on one occasion calling upon the editor of a country journal. His was a paper of tremendous influence, but small circulation. Subscribers were few, and those who paid at all did it with potatoes and other sylvan products. Times were hard with the editor and there was no prospect of improvement. Ruin, after its ill-bred fashion, was staring him in the face. It occurred to me about this time that I had better save that paper. I called. In vain the editor, with a possible presentiment of what the future held in store for him, essayed to lure me from my stern purpose, with well-meant but ill-timed remarks upon the weather. I came to the point at once. His journal was dull—dulness was a characteristic of too many journals—what his needed was brilliancy, and brilliancy being my *forte*, the salvation of the ship of journalism, as represented by his powerful organ, depended on my taking the helm and making things lively. I made them lively. Before a week was out the unfortunate man had suffered ducking in the horse pond, had undergone a stormy, and, I fear, a painful interview with an irate subscriber and a massive horse-whip, and had been arrested on three distinct charges of libel. The ship, in fact, got on a lee-shore, but, I repeat, I made things lively—for the editor.

But this is boasting.

The apology for my thus alluding to an advisement in which I confess I feel a little honest pride, must be that I think it fair to give yo [illegible] a general idea of what I can do when I try. T [illegible] circumstance was recalled to my mind by a communication in your paper commenting on the statement in a recent work—that the European residents here had the habit of beating their boys. There was mischief in the tone of that note, and a faint suggestion running between the lines that the beatings, if any, might not hereafter be confined to the boys. To my mind, however, the author's intention was an honourable one. He doubtless wished to present the home of his adoption in its best light, and naturally supposed this statement would serve to stimulate immigration. Who has not at times been fired with the desire to beat some one, and been deterred from the indulgence of it by the absurd restrictions of the law, or a doubt as to the possible issue of the conflict? and in what land would the announcement fall flat upon the hearer, that here he might beat his boy, like another Bayard, without fear and without reproach? I trust you will hasten to retract the virtual contradiction of the author's statement contained in your appreciative review of his work. Don't let me get the impression that you are blind to your own interests in Bombay.

And that reminds me of my subject. The first impression made on me was received from my bed, and it was decided. Heretofore *I* have been in the habit of making a very considerable impression on my *bed*. I weigh a trifle over nineteen stone, but that was on the other side of the world, and the conditions were, of course, reversed. When I was young and vanity possessed my soul, it was considered vulgar to be fat. I trust the world has grown wiser since; it hadn't then and I was fat, consequently vulgar. The one was grievous burthen sufficient in itself without the other and I determined to be rid of both. The Turkish Bath was strongly recommended as a remedy—not for vulgarity but for excessive corpulence, and I tried one. The first room I got into was hot—very hot—and was simply—even severely—furnished as I afterwards learned by a bed formed of longitudinal strips of wood and garnished with a neat wooden pillow. To promote suffering by means of perspiration is, I need hardly say, the end and aim of the Turkish Bath. And a recumbent position is supposed to be peculiarly favourable to the development of this misery. Yielding to the insidious invitation of the attendant, I flung myself upon the couch. Great heavens! Visions of St. Lawrence upon the gridiron flashed through my mind. All the conjectures of my youth concerning the manner in which a man was made a mason were painfully brought back to memory. I struggled to escape and couldn't. I was fast. The recollection is becoming too vivid and I will spare you details. The doctor collected the value of a bottle of sweet oil from me and the bath—though it didn't materially reduce my size, left a lasting impression—believe me.

Perhaps you may wonder what this has to do with my impressions of Bombay. You will see, when I sought my couch on the evening of my arrival here, I was worn with much travelling, faint with fatigue, and suffering from long confinement in a short berth. No traveller needs to be told the manifold attractions of a bed after the sorrows of a sea voyage. Did I say *a* bed—I mean some beds. Mine was not one of them. The only advantage it possessed over the instrument of torture which embellished the Turkish Bath, was that it was not at a white heat. The order of architecture, however, was the same: the longitudinal strips thinly masked by a pretence of mattress; the seductive black walnut pillow striving to hide its identity under a slip. I need hardly say that I knew it at a glance. Could any ordinary human being who had undergone my experience be reasonably expected over to forget it. Philosophy, however, is another of my *fortes*. I have lots of them—as many as Paris had during the siege—and they stand me in about as good stead; and I went to work to philosophize, and, being determined to like the country and everything in it, found here a fine opportunity to overcome old time prejudices. How much better this stern asceticism than the sybaritic civilization of the West! How nobler for this humble pallet than the soft cushions of ignominious ease. How suggestive of the privations many and various which were undinchingly rendered by the brave band who added this brightest jewel to the British Crown. Besides, comfort is impossible without health; a hard bed is healthy, therefore it is comfortable. The logic may not strike you as irresistible, but it was the best I could do at the time. I should not hesitate a moment to palm off something extremely clever, since manufactured, as having been said by me then, but though I paused just now for full fifteen minutes, trying to coin something clever—to pretend to have said—I have not succeeded. The subject is too solemn for jesting. To return to it. I had nearly persuaded myself that I was completely comfortable when the couch came down with a crash.

When I found myself half on the floor and half in the air, my feet far above my head, various slats prodding me in various places, I began to appreciate that bed. Better far its stern embrace than the heterogeneous condition into which I had subsided on its fall. I struggled forth from the wreck and commenced repairing damages. At this stage of the proceedings I received another very distinct impression. Mosquitoes! Never in the course of my life have I received so many impressions from so many different quarters at the same time. Taking advantage of my unprotected state, and seeing me absorbed in the effort to bring order into the chaos of my bed, they assailed me with an enthusiastic singleness of purpose rarely met with, and which effectually put a stop to my reconstructive efforts. I could not find out how the bed worked, but learned how the mosquitoes did. I called for help, and, meeting with no response sallied forth into the hall, seeking some one to save me from my perilous position. After some search, I dimly discovered an Oriental wrapped in slumber and a long white garment. The latter enveloped him from head to foot, but was beggarly in its proportion compared to the size of his slumber. In the first place I fell over him. I call that dimly discerning a man, but it produced no apparent effect on him. Then I shook him, kicked him, jumped on him; he still slept as peacefully and snored as loudly as though these demonstrations were but the waftings of a zephyr. Then a thought struck me. I removed the white garment from about his head and waited for the result. It was instantaneous; not more than a million musquitoes had taken one peck at him ere he arose howling, and I captured him. In vain he endeavoured to obtain release, alleging himself to be "gentleman servant, sahib." Was I in a condition to be hypercritical? Could I stop to pick and choose at such a moment, especially as there was no one else about? No; I assured him that I would overlook the objection on this occasion and permit him to be of service to me, dragged him to my room, and calling his attention to the disaster, gave him two minutes within which to set it right. Perhaps something in my eye awed him—perhaps it was the mosquitoes; whatever it was he set to work and mended the bed, and dismissing him, I sought repose and found it.

And now a serious word as to Bombay hotels. If from this unexaggerated account of a first night you draw the inference that I have been disappointed in them, you will be quite right. But my disappointment has been only an agreeable one. Commodious and well-ventilated, I find great attention paid to cleanliness—that prime requisite to comfort. I find the manager truly anxious to please, the table excellent, the servants numerous and well-trained. Singly these are attractions to any hotel. To find one house uniting them all is a rare thing in my experience, and I have been a traveller all my life. Add to these that I came here expecting to find the charges very high, and that I find them lower than in the great cities of the Western world, and you will see that I have no cause to complain.

Having permitted my better feelings to obtain sway over my usual prudence in the foregoing paragraph, will not, I trust, cause my landlord to consider that the charges are too moderate, or that he would do well to increase them with a view to making me feel more at home. He would mistake my meaning.

My arrival here has been so recent that I hesitate to form, still less to express, an opinion upon matters peculiar to this country. But one thing has struck me strongly. The belief is general, I think, out of India that the cost of leaving here is very extravagant, and that one must be possessed of an enormous income in order to live at all. I have been at some pains to learn the prices of the various articles of domestic consumption as well as house-rent, labour, &c., and have in other ways sought to obtain trustworthy information upon this subject, and have been pleasantly surprised to learn that one can live, in Bombay at least, comfortably without extravagance and decently on moderate means.

As to the mosquitoes. In reading what I hav [illegible] said concerning them, remember that I did [illegible] count them, and allow a generous discou [illegible] the first impressions of a stranger. Furth [illegible] I have the honour to number among [illegible] quaintances a distinguished Americ [illegible] officer, now high in the service [illegible] State, who assured me "as a posi [illegible] that upon a certain occasion d [illegible] of the Rebellion, while leadi [illegible] on a reconnoissance in the So [illegible] toes, siding doubtless with [illegible] to rep [illegible] invader [illegible] front [illegible] my w [illegible] equ [illegible] m [illegible]

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 12th ultimo ere delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 12TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats irregular.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera .... 5½d.

The Manchester Market showed a downward tendency.

3 per cent. Consols for account 96

Bar Silver 55

Arrival.—Surat.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Market declining.

Bank Bills, on demand..........1s. 9½d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 9 7-16d.	"
Documents, 3 months' sight...1s. 9½d.	"
Sovereigns ....Rs. 11-6 each.	

LINE REPORTS.—13TH MARCH.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. M. Maclean presiding, a long discussion took place on the subject of the desiccator and the nuisance complained of by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, Camateepoora, in which it is situated. Letters and reports on the subject were submitted from the Health Officer, Dr. Weir; the Acting Executive Engineer, Mr. Braham; and Dr. Blaney. Mr. Braham recommended that improvements should be made in the furnaces attached to the machine at a cost of Rs. 350. Dr. Cook now suggested that the obnoxious effluvia might be prevented by mixing with the material to be desiccated a quantity of sulphuric acid. The members of the Council were generally agreed that it was absolutely necessary to abolish the Carnac Bunder nuisance as soon as possible, and that, having this machine in their possession, they should take every possible means to make it a success. The result of the discussion was that it was resolved on the motion of the Chairman that the improvements recommended by Mr. Braham should be carried out at a cost of Rs. 350, and that the Municipal Commissioner be instructed to carry out other experiments, such as that suggested by Dr. Cook, &c., for which purpose a further expenditure of Rs. 650 was sanctioned. The Council also discussed the question of the rate to be charged the Port Trust for the water supplied to the shipping. Col. Hancock urged strongly the advisability of supplying the shipping with water at as low a cost as possible, and quoted statistics to show that the Port Trust made nothing out of the sale of water to the shipping at the rate of eight rupees per thousand gallons, on account of the heavy cost of the maintenance of the barges and the establishment necessary for effecting the distribution. Col. Hancock calculated the total receipts from this source during the last nine years up to October 1876 at 322,583, and the total expenditure, including establishment, the rate paid to Municipality, accumulated interest, and depreciation of machinery, at Rs. 323,659, so that the balance was slightly against the Port Trust. He moved that the rate should be fixed at eight annas (the full rate being twelve annas) which was recommended by the Municipal Commissioner. On the vote being taken, five were for and five against the proposal, and the Chairman gave his casting vote against it and in favour of the full rate of twelve annas. On the question of the influx of people into Bombay from the famine districts, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, stated that he believed the number amounted to 7,204. It was stated that Sir Frank Souter's report on this subject has been sent in to Government. There was a large amount of routine business before the Council. A detailed report of the proceedings will be published in the *Bombay Gazette* to-morrow.

WE are glad to learn from the Lahore paper that Colonel Drummond is progressing favourably, though slowly. His medical advisers hope to be able, in a few days, to decide on sending him either to England, or to Simla for the season.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of February 1877, amounted to 6,238 bales, weighing 24,44,440 lbs. or 3,819 candies and 280 lbs., valued at Rs. 6,08 572.

THE Government of Madras have still on hand 26,000 tons of grain. The Government of India think that this quantity should be sold in specified lots at intervals of a fortnight; due notification of quantities to be given and also of the dates in which the sales take place.

"A SPORTSMAN" writes as follows to the *Statesman*:—

> In reply to your correspondent "Snipe" in your issue of the 6th, I have tried village Pies, and if trained with a couple of good greyhounds they make excellent sporting dogs, and are very hardy. I have known them bring down a leopard, but they are not fleet enough for hare and fox.

THE Governor General in Council directs that Section 4 (a 3) of the Civil Leave Code be cancelled, and that the following be inserted as a foot-note under the word "duty" in Section 4 (a):—"In a despatch No. 16, dated 18th January 1877, the Secretary of State declined to lay down a general rule that the period of absence of an officer deputed or detained on duty out of India shall count as service for leave as well as for pension, and wrote—'The occasions when Indian officers are employed out of India on duty are comparatively so rare, and the circumstances of their employment vary so much, that it will be preferable to consider each case that may arise in future on its merits, and this course I shall be prepared to adopt.'"

THE province of Mysore is suffering now from a second season of drought, the S. W. Monsoon of 1875 having failed extensively. The area of Mysore is 27,077 square miles, with a population of 5,055,412. The population affected by the present scarcity is 2¼ millions, covering an area of 16,812 square miles. Probable remissions of land revenue will amount to 12½ lacs out of a total of Rs. 68,94,000. The districts where distress is greatest are Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Mysore districts which lie from north to south along the edge of the Western Ghauts. Next come Chittuldroog and Bangalore in the order of failure, while Tumkur lying between them and Kolar, the easternmost of all, have virtually lost nearly the whole of their crops. The general expenditure on public works up to December 31st last amounted to Rs. 16,93,903, chiefly on irrigational works so much wanted in Mysore and from which relief will be afforded to a large number.

THE *Pioneer* makes the following remarks which the Sabhas of Poona and their supporters in Bombay might advantageously "make a note of":—"The Sarvajanik Sabhas have been writing a very long letter to General Kennedy about the state of Sholapore. They have tried to explain the motives which induced the people to strike against task-work and a reduced scale of wages; but the fact that some thousands of the people refuse the charity offered them by Government, needs very little comment. The Sarvajanik Sabhas put it in this way—75,000 labourers refuse to consent to slow starvation; that is, we are to suppose they would rather starve straight off than wait for the death which is the hypothetical consequence of the relief measures. An association that can urge such ideas as these deserves but little attention; and we can only feel sorry that the Sarvajanik Sabhas, who, at the outset of the famine, collected some valuable information, should now be so misguided."

WITH regard to the minute, published in another column, by Sir R. Temple that the working of the Raichore section of the Madras railway should, for a time, be made over to the G. I. P. Railway, the Government of India in their despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 9th March, remark as follows:—"On the 3rd instant we communicated to the Madras Government our concurrence in this proposal; but it now appears that there are difficulties in the way of its being carried out, owing, it is stated, to the rolling-stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not being more than sufficient to furnish haulage to Raichore. We hope to be able in the course of a few days to make arrangements for the supply of additional rolling stock from the East Indian and other railways to the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras railways. The strain on the railways for some months past has been undoubtedly very great, and the exertions of the railway officials have been most commendable; but still greater efforts will have to be made to avert disaster, and we trust that they will not be unsuccessful."

THE object of Sir R. Temple's visit to Madras at the present moment is explained in the following extract from a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 9th March:—"We have been furnished by the Madras Government with a copy of the letter addressed to them by their Sanitary Commissioner, which has been sent by them to your Lordship, regarding the alleged insufficiency of the reduced rate of wages lately prescribed for the relief works in the Madras Presidency. Sir Richard Temple has proceeded to Madras for the purpose of conferring with the local Government on this subject. We shall probably be in a position to express our views upon it in our next despatch." The same despatch concludes with the following remarks:—"When we deputed Sir Richard Temple in January last to visit the famine-stricken tracts and to confer with the local Governments regarding the measures which were being carried out for the relief of distress, we had hoped that his mission would not occupy more than a few weeks; but it now seems probable that the arduous duty on which he is engaged will still occupy him for some time longer. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the service which Sir Richard Temple is rendering to the State at the present juncture."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 8th March 1877 that no rain has fallen in Madras, with the exception of a shower in Kurnool: prospects are unchanged. The reported total on relief works is 667,443, being a decrease of 47,500 on last week; there is a decrease of 36,000 in Bellary, 9,500 in Cuddapah, 8,800 in Kurnool, and 1,400 in Madura: an increase of 8,500 in Nellore, and small increases in Chingleput, South Arcot, Salem and Tinnevelly. In Bombay there has been some hail in Khandesh, and slight rain in the Deccan districts and Nassick; at Satara a heavy shower fell; prospects are good in Sind: the *rabi* harvest has been completed in Guzerat and the Concan. In the Central Provinces rain and hail fell in Nimar, and showers in Betul, Nagpore and Hoshangabad: the *rabi* harvest continues, and prospects are fair. No rain is reported from Rajpootana or Central India; prospects are good. The *rabi* harvest is completed in Berar. In Bengal a few showers have fallen in some districts; the crops promise very well. Rain is reported from Upper Assam. None has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, in all of which provinces prospects are favourable.

THE Trade and Navigation Returns have been published for the ten months ending the 31st January and for the month of January. The imports for January, including treasure Rs. 1,35,98,158, amounted to Rs. 4,65,95,230, as compared with Rs. 3,91,94,094, including treasure Rs. 31,38,299, in 1876. The imports of treasure for January last are thus one crore more than in the same month in 1876, but they are only 7 lacs more than in January 1875. The total of imports for the month is 74 lacs more than in 1876 and 12 lacs more than in 1875. The total exports for January last amounted, including treasure Rs. 22,02,703, to Rs. 5,85,57,562 or 2 lacs more than in January 1876, and 20 lacs more than in January 1875; the treasure for the same period is 2 lacs and 35,000 rupees less than in January 1876 and 12 lacs and 20,000 more than in 1875. For the ten months of the official year the total of imports, including treasure, is Rs. 39,19,78,986 or 4 crores and 15 lacs more than in the same period in 1876, and 3 crores and 29 lacs more than in 1875. For the same periods, the imports of treasure were Rs. 8,95,49,756 as compared with Rs. 4,21,88,676 in 1876 and Rs. 6,47,52,915 in 1875. The total exports for the same periods amounted to Rs. 52,00,19,411, or 3 crores and 93 lacs more than in 1876 and 6 crores and 25 lacs more than in 1875. The exports of treasure for the ten months ending 31st January last amounted to Rs. 3,73,64,450, compared with Rs. 1,76,63,096 in 1876 and Rs. 1,42,56,539 in 1875. The exports of gold in the month of January last amounted to Rs. 48,226, compared with Rs. 6,11,271 in January 1876 and Rs. 2,800 in January 1875.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Mirror* gives a different account of the suttee ceremony performed at the cremation of Sir Jung Bahadoor. He says only one of the Ranees was burnt:—"The death of Jung Bahadoor occurred on the 25th ultimo at a place called Pathurighatta on the banks of the river Bagmatty, some twenty-eight miles to the west of Seetamurhee. The body was, we are told, not disposed of for full three days. A messenger was sent to inform the old King of Nepaul of the matter. But the old man would not believe it. A second and a third messenger were sent, and at last the King was forced to believe. Sir Jung's son, his son-in-law and his first wife came from Nepaul to the place where the corpse was kept, and there the cremation rites were performed. It is stated by persons who were eye-witnesses of the event, that Sir Jung's first wife died a *suttee* with him. Two other wives were ready to follow her example, but they were prevented from doing so by Sir Jung's son and son-in-law. The description these men give of this occurrence is too shocking to relate. But such is the ignorance of the people that they take a delight in it. The ashes have been removed to Gya. A big temple is, it is stated, being erected on the spot where the cremation was performed. Several heads of cattle were given to the Brahmins, and thousands of money were distributed to them and to the poor at the time of the cremation. Dark days are in store for Nepaul. A disturbance is expected in the Court, and people expect that several murders will be committed in the course of the coming struggle for the vacant place."

BY a resolution of the Government of India published in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*, the appointment of a Director of State Railways is abolished and in lieu thereof four directors of State Railways are appointed. The State Railways are to be divided into four "Systems," the Central System, head-quarters for the present Agra, to consist of—

- a. The Rajpootana Railway.
- b. The Holkar Railway.
- c. The Neemuch Railway with extension to Nusseerabad
- d. The Sindia Railway.
- e. The Western Rajpootana Railway.

Total length of lines when complete, 1,166 miles.

The Western System, head-quarters Rawul Pindi, to consist of—

- f. Indus Valley Railway.
- g. Punjab Northern Railway, including surveys for extension.

Total length of lines, 873 miles.

The North-Eastern System, head-quarters Darjeeling, to consist of—

- h. Northern Bengal Railway.
- k. Assam Surveys.
- l. Tirhoot Railway.
- m. Tirhoot Surveys, East.
- n. Tirhoot Surveys, West.
- o. Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.
- p. Nalhati Railway.

Total length about 830 miles when complete.

The Director of Stores; head-quarters with the Government of India. The three directors of State Railways will have rank and pay as chief engineers, one of each class. The Director of Stores will rank as a superintending engineer. The present Director and two chief engineers and eleven superintending engineers will be replaced by three directors and eleven superintending engineers, of whom seven will hold the position of engineers-in-chief. So far there is no excess over sanctioned expenditure. The creation of the post of Director of Stores is covered by the sanction for a superintending Engineer for State Railway Stores at Calcutta. The powers of the directors of State Railways will be the same as those conferred on the present Director, and they will eventually submit printed abstracts of their proceedings to the Government of India monthly. For the present, and till further orders, the abstract of their proceedings should be submitted in manuscript and weekly. The functions of the Director of Stores will be defined hereafter. Office establishments may be employed by the directors within the limits of the following sums, subject to detailed review and sanction hereafter:—

	Monthly. Rs.
Director, Central System...	2,000
" Western	1,000
" North-Eastern, ...	1,000
" of Stores	600
TOTAL ...	4,600
Establishment of the present Director of State Railways	3,111
INCREASE ...	1,489

In addition to this increase, the directors of the Western and North-Eastern Systems will each require an assistant, while the present assistant director will become the assistant director of the Central System. Putting down their pay at the average of an executive engineer, there will be an increase of Rs. 720 × 2 = Rs. 1,440 per mensem. The establishment of the examiners will be fixed tentatively by the Accountant General within the amounts at present sanctioned under that head. The foregoing arrangements will be carried into effect from the commencement of the next official year. The Director of State Railways has prepared the budget estimates of his charge for 1877 78 to suit the new systems. The following officers are nominated directors under the new arrangement, and will be provisionally gazetted in due course:—Director of the Central System—Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R. E. Director of the Western System—Colonel F. W. Peile, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E. (on furlough, Mr. A. Grant to act). Director of the North-Eastern System—Mr. A. Grant, M. Inst. C. E. (Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Stanton, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E., to act). Director of Stores—Major R. C. B. Pemberton, R. E., Assoc. Inst. C. E.

A FEW months ago the Bengal Government issued orders to the civil authorities directing them to take the strongest possible measures for the detection of the thefts of spikes from the permanent way of the railways. These thefts, if carried on to a large extent on any particular part of the line, endanger the safety of trains passing over the line. There would, probably, have been nothing more said about this matter but for the prominence given to it by an investigation which took place in December last into the conduct of Mr. Figg, the District Engineer, who removed a number of loose spikes from the railway which passes through the districts of the Commissioner of the Patna Division. The object Mr. Figg had in view in removing these spikes is said to have been "to test the watchfulness of the contractor's staff." Whilst these spikes were being removed one of the platelayers, named Russell, tried to prevent Mr. Figg from taking one of them away, when a scuffle ensued and an assault was committed by Mr. Figg, who was, when the case came before a magistrate, fined Rs. 5 for the offence. Some correspondence about this affair then took place between the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, and the Agent of the E. I. Railway. In a letter dated 2nd January last, the latter defended the proceedings of Mr. Figg very strenuously, resting his defence upon the removal of one spike only by Mr. Figg, and commenting strongly on the conduct of the magistrate who had fined Mr. Figg, and stating that he thought that "Figg's threatening action, for which he has been convicted and fined, was one of resistance to the platelayer's assault (for it was an assault so far as words can constitute an assault, there having been no blow given on either side)." In reply, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India remarks that "grave anxiety has long been felt on the subject of spike stealing," that the Bengal police "had placed a guard over the shops of certain suspected smiths, prior to further search, before it was elicited that Mr. Figg was the perpetrator of the offence." The Consulting Engineer continues as follows:—"I observe also that it is stated that Mr. Figg abstracted 14 spikes from a length of 53 paces and 2 spikes from one sleeper. This, taken with the circumstance that the Assistant Engineer was sent on a similar expedition to abstract loose spikes, leads me to dissent from your opinion that all due discretion was exercised, and, in fact, I should not have been surprised if the Commissioner had decided to prosecute Mr. Figg under Clause XXVIII. of the Railway Act." The reference to the large number of spikes extracted from one spot is important as showing the seriousness of the matter, which the Agent of the E. I. Railway omits to notice altogether, referring to the removal of one spike only. The correspondence from which these particulars are taken is published by the *Indian Railway Service Gazette*. That paper states that the matter will not end here. Whether it does or not the story is a remarkable one. The public will doubtless be glad to know that instructions have been given to district engineers to adopt some other method for testing the watchfulness of the contractor's staff than that of removing a dozen or more spikes from a length of 53 paces.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

DURING a great part of the week very wretched weather prevailed, which interfered considerably with the success of sporting events of various descriptions. At Croydon, the course was very heavy, and the mud lay nearly a foot deep in the vicinity of the stand. There was nothing of particular interest occurred either at Croydon or Bromley, the only importance of the meetings lying in the fact of their affording something of a "line" regarding one or two of the horses entered for the Grand National, and the results in that respect can best be judged by a reference to the betting quotations which are given below. No contest of the spring has been productive of so much wagering as the Waterloo Cup, for which the nominations of Messrs. Brocklebank, Salter, Hathorn, Lang, Lawton, and Briggs carry the most money. Mr. Salter is wonderfully confident about the Squatter, and so is Colonel Hathorn about Darius, while in a late trial Banker, who runs for Mr. Lawton, gave every satisfaction; then, again, Mr. Briggs and his friends are sanguine about Braw Lass, and Hematite is said to have pleased Mr. Hornby, so that at least a dozen nominations can be picked out as possessed of about equal chances. Barabbas, who runs for Mr. Brocklebank, is doubtless a smart puppy, and it is in his favour that he has won over the Waterloo ground, but those he has beaten have never done much afterwards. Still he is accepted as the best of the youngsters that have been seen out this season, and if he has sufficient stamina about him, he may pull through. Master Sam, who runs for Mr. Lang, is a wonderfully clever dog, but a little deficient in pace. The Squatter, Mr. Salter's nomination, is a better dog through heavy ground than on light soil, and if the going is at all heavy it will take a good one to show him the way to the hare. Broadside, Hopbloom, and Bugle March continue the leading favourites for the Croydon Hurdle-race, and Hopbloom has been backed at 10 to 1 to lose 300*l*., one bet being 1,000 to 100 Ingomar, who won last year, has also been backed in a very spirited manner, and the Irishman will again take a great deal of beating. Petrarch, Vesuve, and Lollypop are the animals in most request for the Lincoln Handicap. Of the horses entered for the Chester Cup, Woodlands, Organist, and Hampton are the only ones talked about. Monaco and John Day have been chiefly in request for the City and Suburban, but Saint Leger will also have a good chance. The latest betting quotations in the London market are:—

WATERLOO CUP.

16 to 1agst Mr Briggs'snom (o. t 18 to 1)	33 to 1agst Mr Marfleet's (o. 40 to 1 w)
200 — 7 — Mr Haywood's (t)	50 — 1 — Mr Wooll's (t and w.)
30 — 1 — Mr Wilkin's (t)	66 — 1 — Mr Stoken's (t)
33 — 1 — Mr Douglas's (t)	

CROYDON HURDLE-RACE.

5 to 1agst Broadside (o.; t 11 to 2)	18 to 1agst Scamp (o.; after 13 to 1 t)
8 — 1 — Hopbloom (o.; t 9 to 1)	300 — 25 — Fbor (t)
500 — 35 — Bugle March (t and o)	33 — 1 — Sir Hugh (t)
100 — 6 — Ingomar (t)	33 — 1 — His Lordship (o)
	40 — 1 — Nidbrooke (t&o)
	40 — 1 — Duplex (o., t 50 to 1)

GRAND NATIONAL.

10 to 1agst Shifnal (o t 11 to 1)	20 to 1agst ChimneySweep (t)
18 — 1 — Chandos (t & o)	33 — 1 — Harmonides (t)
20 — 1 — Palm (t)	40 — 1 — Sultana (t)
20 — 1 — Citizen (t)	40 — 1 — Goldfinder (t)

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.

13 to 1agst Petrarch (o)	33 to 1agst Liris (t & o)
14 — 1 — Bruce (o; take 16 to 1)	33 — 1 — Balbriggan (t)
14 — 1 — Poursuivant (o; 16 to 1 t freely)	33 — 1 — Thorn (o.; take 40 to 1)
16 — 1 — Lollypop (t & o)	40 — 1 — Rowlston (t)
20 — 1 — V-saver (t & o)	40 — 1 — Strike (o)
28 — 1 — Tassel (o; take 33 to 1)	50 — 1 — Controversy (t and o)
33 — 1 — Sir Hugh (t & o)	2000 — 30 — Stamfordham (t)
	1000 — 15 — Sutton (o)
	66 — 1 — Omega (o)

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

500 to 25agst Julius Cæsar (t) | 1,000 to 25agst Snail (t)

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

1400 to 200 agst Lady Golightly (t).

DERBY.

12 to 1 agst Rob Roy (t and o).

The practice of the University oarsmen was much interfered with by the wet weather, especially at Oxford, where the towing path had again become covered so as to prevent coaching from the bank. At Cambridge, the crew has been finally settled, and is constituted as follows:—

	st. lb.		st. lb.
1 B G Hoskyns, Jesus.	11 0	5 L Pike, Caius	12 11
2 T W Lewis, Caius..	11 12	6 C Gurdon, Jesus ...	13 7
3 J C Fenn, First Trinity	11 7	7 T E Hockin, Jesus.	13 7
4 W B Close, First Trin	11 11	C D Shafto, Jesus st.	12 4
		G L Davis Clare (cox)	7 7

At Oxford the crew had not been finally settled, the president not having taken his seat. On the day before the mail left, the dark blue boat was manned as follows:—

1 Cowles, St. John's.	6 Mulholland, Balliol.
2 S aiston, Ch. Ch.	7 Pelham, Magdalen.
3 Boustead, University.	Stroke, Marriott, Brasenose.
4 Grenfell, Balliol.	Cox. Beaumont, New Coll.
5 Stayner, St. John's.	

It is expected that Mr. Moss will relieve Mr. Pelham at No. 7. The supporters of Oxford appear to think that Mr. Marriott's taking stroke will ensure a great improvement upon last year's form.

Leon's attempt to ride 600 miles in 50 hours upon ten horses resulted in a failure. He only succeeded in covering 505 miles in the time specified, the class of animals employed not being equal to the call made on them. The *Standard* remarks, somewhat sarcastically:—"Some 2,000 or more persons were assembled and seemed to watch with considerable interest the spectacle of one man riding round a tan gallop at the rate of about eight miles an hour."

The contest for the University cue, the forerunner of the Inter-University billiard match, has been commenced at Oxford, the first heat having been played the evening before the mail left, between Maitland (Merton) and Warry (Exeter), 500 up. Mr. Warry proved victorious, scoring 400 to Mr. Maitland's 247. The highest break of the winner was 17, and that of Mr. Maitland 14. The remaining players are drawn thus: Sir J. Spearman, Brasenose, and Murray, Worcester; Howard, St. Alban Hall, and Horsman, Exeter; Berington, Christ Church, and Lyon, University; Oakeley, St. Alban's Hall, drew a bye.

Three interesting matches were played recently between Cook and Stanley, Cook conceding 250 points out of 1,000. On the first occasion, Stanley, playing very well, and with rapid scoring, including breaks of 99, 124 (39 spots), 116 (37 spots), and 130 (37 spots), won by 520 points, and in the second match Stanley also won, this time by about 170 points. On this occasion, Stanley made a 100 break by beautiful all-round play, never attempting a single spot stroke. The following night, Stanley again proved victorious, scoring out when Cook was 628. Stanley's biggest breaks were 127 (40 spots), 117 (38 spots) and 113 (35 spots); Cook's best attempt realised only 77 with 14 spots. This was the highest break the champion made in the three games.

A billiard handicap on the American principle was fixed to commence on the 27th of February, in which the following well-known players were expected to compete:—Cook (champion), Stanley, Taylor, Bennett (ex-champion), Kilkenny, Timbrell, F. Bennett, and Shorter.

No racket player has thought fit to accept the challenge of H. Fairs to play him for the Entwistle Challenge Cup, and so he becomes the acknowledged winner for the second year.

At a meeting of the principal yachting men held during the week, it was resolved to establish a Yachting Lloyd's, the present Lloyd's rules relating to wooden sailing vessels being absurd as applied to yachts.

A match at quoits took place during the week at Newcastle for an amateur challenge cup, the holder of which was Mr. John Armytage. Mr. Armytage was challenged by Mr. William Clayton. As Mr. Armytage played from scratch when he won the cup, and was on the present occasion penalised to the extent of 4 points, and as Mr. Clayton was handicapped to play with 11 points start, the latter player had an advantage of 15 over his opponent. Still Mr. Armytage was the favourite, and odds were laid on him till the game was far advanced. The play was good on both sides, and after a close contest Mr. Clayton won by four points, the score being as follows:—Clayton (11 start), 000430040110220000020232000102—total 41; Armytage (owed 4), 31300202004002142303000122040—total (deducting 4) 37.

THE BUGGY NUISANCE AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Complaints have so frequently been made in the newspaper columns regarding the annoyance caused to pedestrians by buggy drivers that one may well feel surprised at the authorities not adopting some stringent measures to abate or put a stop to the nuisance. One has only to come within range of their vision and half a dozen or more of these local Jehus quit their stand and drive towards him at their utmost speed, apparently caring little whether they themselves come to grief or cause accident or injury to foot passengers. It was Sir Charles Napier, I think, who once passed a "General Order" quite characteristic of himself. Two young officers, driving a dogcart at a furious rate, knocked over a native, who died soon after from the effects of the injuries he received. The matter having been reported at head-quarters Sir Charles passed the following order:—"The Commander-in-Chief sees no objection to officers driving themselves to the d—l, but they are not to drive other people there." Now, no one would similarly object to these buggywallas driving themselves to the destination specified in the foregoing order, but they should certainly be prevented from causing injury and risk of life to other people.

The Commissioner of Police would be conferring a boon on the public if he would give this matter his attention I would suggest that the police sepoys be ordered to take into custody every buggywalla who leaves his stand without being hailed, and I am sure that the infliction of a fine on a few such, or the suspension of their licenses for a time, would have a wholesome effect. In the Fort especially I have noticed this annoyance more frequently caused to pedestrians, and what has often occasioned me no little surprise, was to see the police sepoy on duty looking on as if the whole thing was got up for his special entertainment.

I would also suggest that when a buggy driver is seen "plying his vehicle for hire" on the public roads, and accosting every passer-by, he be immediately ordered to his stand.

I shall feel obliged, Sir, if you will kindly, *pro bono publico*, give this letter insertion in your columns at an early date, and I trust the Commissioner of Police will exercise his authority in putting a stop to the nuisance.

March 13. DANIE.

MHOW RACES, 1877.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, 11TH MARCH.

FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 10TH 1877.

STEWARDS—Major-Genl. Sir H. Daly, K.C.B.; Major Genl. Montgomery, C.S.I.; Colonel Watson, C.B.-V.C.; Major Vincent, 3rd Hussars; Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, A.A.G.; Capt. Gatacre, 23rd N.I.; Captl Hamilton, R.H.A.; C. Cheyne, Esq; Capt. Withers, 25th N. I.

YESTERDAY was the first day of the Central India race meeting at Mhow, which had been unavoidably postponed from Xmas., when it was originally intended to have been held, owing to H. H. the Maharaja of Holkar, H. H. the Maharaja of Dhar, H. H. the Nawab of Jowra, and other Central India Chiefs being absent at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage. Owing to the lateness of the season it was thought that there would be very few entries for the races, but through the unwearied exertions of the energetic secretary, Major Lukin, there were fair fields for the different races, and the sport was good. I cannot speak too highly of the first-rate arrangements which are made at this very popular race meeting, for the comfort of spectators in the stand, the weighing room for jockeys, &c., &c., and it would be well if some of the large meetings took example. The officers of the garrison with their usual hospitality provided refreshments in tents pitched alongside the grand stand. The stand and enclosure with its green lawn presented a most picturesque appearance, though there were fewer ladies in attendance than we remember on former occasions. The whole was enlivened by the splendid band of the King's Own Hussars, which Major Vincent and officers kindly permitted to play during the afternoon.

The great event of the day was the Hussar Cup which was third on the card, and four horses faced the starter. There had been much speculation during the previous week, the two favourites being Major Crossbie's Nonpariel and Colonel Chesshyre's Farewell; and much anxiety had been experienced by the owners of these valuable animals, from the want of G. R's. and the majority of light weight G. R's. on this side of India were telegraphed to and entreated to come and steer the respective horses. The difficulty was, however, overcome through Captain Willoughby's nomination being scratched, and that gentleman undertaking to steer Old Soldier (not the pleasantest of mounts) thereby allowing Mr. Baldock (a well-known G. R.) to ride for Major Crossbie, and that fine horseman, Mr. Elliot, good naturedly coming all the way from Poona to ride Colonel Chesshyre's Farewell.

1ST RACE.—"For all Maiden Ponies."—13-2 and under. 13-2 to carry 9st. 10lbs. Weight for age and inches. Entrance Rs. 20 with Rs. 150 from the fund. ½ mile.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Windham's	g a p Scout.........	9 0	Imam	1
Capt. J. Willoughby's.	d p Leotard ...	9 10	Mr. Elliot..	2
Mr. Berkley's	b p Prince Charley	8 8	Donaldson.	0

Time—59 sec.

Won easy by two lengths. Prince Charley was unfortunately left at the post.

2ND RACE.—"Handicap for all horses."—1 mile. Entrance on 1st January, Rs. 30; 1st February, Rs. 60; 1st March, Rs. 80, with Rs. 500 from the fund. Half forfeit for those who do not accept. Declarations the same as Galloway Handicap.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Thomas's............	b aus Raven	11 0	Donaldson.	1
H H. Kishore Sing's...	c aus Fireman.......	9 4	Mr. Baldock	2
Maj. Crossbie's	b aus Touchit.........	8 7	Finch	3
Mr. Vincent's............	c c b m Cinderella..	7 0	Ahmed......	4

Time—1 min 53 sec.

After one failure the lot were dispatched by Colonel Chesshyre to a good start. The C. B. mare and Touchit rushed to the front, Donaldson waiting third with Raven, Fireman last. At the ½ mile post the country-bred gave way, letting up Raven, Fireman gradually decreasing in distance. They ran in this order to the ¾ mile post, when Raven went to the front and was never headed, winning easily by a length, Fireman coming with a wet sail at the finish, defending Touchit by ½ a length for second honours.

3RD RACE—"Hussar Cup."—A piece of plate value Rs. 1,500. Presented by the officers 3rd K. O. Hussars. For maiden Arabs. Open to officers on full pay of the Army serving in India. The cup to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Six years and aged to carry 10 stone; 5 years 9st. 10lbs; 4 years 9st. 1lb.; 3 years 8st. 1lb. Entrance on 1st January, Rs. 100; 1st February, Rs. 150; 1st March, Rs. 200, with a sweepstakes of Rs. 80 for all horses declared to start and Rs. 500 from the fund. G. R. 1½ mile.

		st. lbs.		
Maj. Crossbie's	c a h Nonpariel...	9 1	Mr. Baldock	1
Col. Chesshyre's......	g a h Farewell ...	10 0	Mr. Elliot	2
Mr. Forbes'	g a h Amir	9 10	Capt Franks	3
Mr. Freeman's	b a g Old Soldier	9 10	Capt. J. Willoughby...	0

Time—3min. 2sec.

The lot got away to a good start, being led by the Old Soldier, by a length and a half, Amir and Farewell locked together second, Nonpariel bringing up the rear. In this order they ran to the half mile post, when Farewell drew up to the leading horse. Old Soldier and Amir began to fall back. Nonpareil, lying second round the corner; Old Soldier and Amir were out of it, and Nonpariel passed Farewell, gradually increased his lead, winning hands down by 4 lengths.

5TH RACE—"The Arab Hack Stakes."—For all Arabs. 10st. 7lbs. each. G. R. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 20, with 150 from the Fund. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 600. Surplus over selling price to go to the fund.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Windham's ...	b a h Alladin	10 7	Mr. Baldock	1
Mr. Berkley's	b a h Chieftain	10 7	Capt. J. Willoughby	2

Small Hopes and Flame also ran a good race; Alladin winning by a length and a half.

THE UTILIZATION OF THE SERVICES OF GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY ON THE MADRAS LINE.

Minute by SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, *dated Tritany, 26th February* 1877.

FROM the beginning of the present month (February) the Madras Railway has succeeded in carrying away promptly from Raichore all the grain waggons delivered there by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The success of the Madras Railway in these affairs is very satisfactory. The daily average of despatches southwards from Raichore has been 105 waggons (683 tons). Most of this grain has been cholum (jowaree,) which is the ordinary food of the poor in the Ceded Districts. And this grain, which was quoted at 7 seers per rupee in December, is now selling at Adoni and Bellary for 11½ and 10½ seers per rupee. I learn that though, the grain block on the Great Indian Peninsula stations in Central India is being cleared, the trade is expected to increase, and that there are practically inexhaustible quantities of grain ready to be sent down, if wanted. I trust, therefore, that the large imports from the north may continue, notwithstanding the fall in price throughout the Ceded Districts. And I am clear that efforts should not be relaxed in delivering as promptly as possible all the northern grain which may come through Raichore.

2. But at the other end of the Railway, namely, at Madras itself, there is much cause for anxiety. At one time the grain despatches from Madras by railway towards the interior averaged 1,000 tons a day; and when I was in Madras at the end of January, I understood that the Madras Railway could, if working full power, despatch 1,200 tons of grain a day. But during the last fortnight despatches of grain form Madras have hardly averaged 700 tons per diem. Dealers in the Ceded Districts are in much difficulty, because they cannot get up their grain from Madras and fulfil their engagements in the interior. No appreciable decrease of the great accumulations of grain on the Madras beach is being effected. Shipments of rice from beyond the sea are falling off.

3. I cannot doubt that the drought-stricken districts of Madras and Mysore require that the stream of grain imports into Madras should continue as long as the monsoon permits. And therefore I think that new efforts must be made to relieve the block at Madras and so prepare the way for further shipments from Bengal and Burma.

4. At one time it was hoped that by reducing charges on the Southern India Railway, a portion at least of the grain supply for Mysore and Coimbatore might come from the port of Negapatam. But enquiry has shown that the Negapatam route could hardly give any appreciable relief to Madras for the next six weeks, even if facilities for landing, warehousing and despatching rice existed at Negapatam, which is not at present the case.

5. It was also thought that the eighteen engines, which the Government of India has arranged to lend to the Madras Railway, would enable that Company to carry out its programme for working full power both at the Madras end and at the Raichore end. But the work of the last few weeks has broken down a number of the Madras Company's engines, and it now appears that the borrowed engines, when they arrive, can hardly do more than supply the place of the engines which have broken down.

6. In neither of these ways can such full relief be given as will enable the Madras Railway to do what the country absolutely requires, that is—(1) to despatch from 1,000 to 1,200 tons a day from Madras, and (2) to bring in from 700 to 1,000 tons from Raichore. This requirement is irrespective of the supply brought by the Beypore line to Coimbatore and Bangalore, which supply is comparatively inconsiderable, and must entirely cease when the monsoon closes the western ports early in May. Unless this requirement can be met, there is danger that the food-supply of the country may fall short.

7. I see only one way by which the present difficulty can be met, and regular despatches of grain into the interior of the Madras Presidency, both from the east (Madras) and from the west (Raichore), can be secured. And that is, by reviving a proposal, which was at one time under the consideration of the Government of Madras, for working the Raichore section of the Madras line by the rolling stock and through the agency of the Great Indian Peninsula Company. By this arrangement the Great Indian Peninsula engines and staff would work the traffic to Adoni, Gooty and Bellary, the principal marts to which northern grain is now being consigned. And the Madras Railway could be able to concentrate its efforts, its engine and its staff, upon the work of carrying into the interior the great accumulations of rice now awaiting despatch from Madras.

8. I am now writing at a distance from Madras, and it may be that in some detail my understanding of the facts may be open to correction. But if the case is in the main as stated above, and if no other way of meeting the difficulty can be devised, than I earnestly commend to the consideration of the Government of Madras that the services of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company be utilized for the requirements of the Ceded Districts in the way now suggested. A similar proposal was, I understood, favourably received by His Grace the Governor at the time of the Raichore block at the end of January. The subsequent smooth working of the Raichore section caused the proposal to be for the time dropped. But now the serious block at the other end of the Madras line appears to me to dictate the revival of the proposal.

9. It is quite certain that a large and constant supply of grain is wanted in the famine-stricken districts; it is also certain that there are large quantities of grain ready to be sent into those tracts both from the north and from the east; it is only too probable that there will be serious danger to the country if a constant and full supply cannot be maintained; the Madras Railway (from no fault of its agents and officers, who are doing their very best) first failed to maintain the supply from the north, and have now failed to maintain the supply from the east. There is, in my judgment, now no alternative but that the Madras Railway should accept the aid of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at the northern source of supply. And I believe that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway is quite ready to give the requird aid.

10. If His Grace the Governor in Council should be pleased to accept the views expressed in this Minute, then I think no time should be lost in arranging to give effect to His Grace's decision. I anticipate that the Government of India and the Government of Bombay would accept favourably any proposal of the kind that might be made by the Madras Government. And the preliminaries could probably be settled by a meeting of the authorities of the two Railway Companies at Raichore, in presence of the Consulting Engineers of the Madras and Bombay Governments. If the proposal now revived is to be carried out at all, it will be best for the country and for both the Railway Companies that it should be carried out at once.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

BOMBAY.

DISTRICT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.—Two students out of four who went up from Dr. Kavanagh's chambers have, we learn, passed the District Pleaders' Examination.

LIVES OF RENOWNED PARSEES.—Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, author of a History of Persia and other Guzeratee books, is about to publish the lives of eminent Parsees of former times.

A NEW SOLICITOR.—Mr. Reginald Gilbert, who arrived in Bombay a few days ago, was sworn before Mr. Justice Green on Monday last as an attorney solicitor, and proctor of the High Court. Mr. Gilbert, we believe, joins Mr. J. Macfarlane in business.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,289. Of these 763 were new admissions, consisting of 267 Hindoos, 407 Mussulmans, 81 Parsees, 6 Christians, and 2 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 81·75.

GAMBLERS.—Dewjee Luxmon and five others were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for being found gaming in a public place at Chowpatty with cards and money.—Mooljee Mona and eight others, another lot of gamblers, were yesterday fined Rs. 5 each, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for a similar offence.

NATIVE PUFFING AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent at Ahmedabad writes as follows:—"With reference to the letter which appeared in your issue of Saturday from the mild Hindoo with the jaw-breaking name, who acts as librarian to the Hemabhai Institute at Ahmedabad, I need only remark that Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee is secretary to that institute, and that the writer as librarian is his servant. The fact speaks for itself, and quite accounts for his gushing letter. Being very bashful, I really could not think of publishing my name; *unlike* Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee, I prefer to hide my light under a bushel."

THE "GRAPHIC'S" BOMBAY INTELLIGENCE.—In reference to an extract which appeared in our local column yesterday, a correspondent remarks:—"Spectators, Indian or other, when they squint become useless as observers and their reports on current events are impertinent or useless. On reference to the back number of the *Graphic* in question (not the 'latest number') it will be seen that it is for 'our illustration'—as for the excellent photograph by Signor Vuccino of the Proclamation ceremony—that the conductors of the journal in question express their obligations to so and so. As to the "accounts," which the *Spectator* so heedlessly speaks of, that is too evidently a cockney composition."

PROSECUTIONS BY THE S. P. C. A.—Suckaram Govind, water man, for working his bullock in Baboola Tank road, the animal being lame of the off foreleg, was fined Rs. 6.—Mr. Cowasjee Framjee, owner of a private shigram, for working his horse near Pydhownie, the animal being lame of the off hind leg, was fined Rs. 5.—Balla Dutty, buggy driver, for working his horse in Market road, the animal being lame of both the fore-legs, was fined Rs. 5.—Bandoo Mallaby, Pandoo Medby and Wittul Ittoo, for working six bullocks in a stone roller in Parsee Bazar Street, the animals being in a very emaciated state and not fit for work, were fined Rs. 15.

THE BENCHES IN ROTTEN ROW.—"One fond of the Evening Breeze" writes:—"With others, who like to enjoy the breeze in the evening after an honest day's work, I am accustomed to take my constitutional in Rotten Row. The exercise is exhilarating and tends to promote health and digestion. I think with Sir Joseph Arnould, our retired High Court Judge, who was daily seen in Rotten Row taking his customary walk, that the situation and its surroundings are provocative of the best poetic phantasies. The waters of Back Bay sparkling in the mellowed light of the setting sun; Malabar Hill with its picturesque bungalows embowered in foliage which the mild ray invest with a rare emerald green; the similarly alluring aspect of Colaba; the majestic buildings in Frere Town; the attractions round the Bandstand, &c., conjure up a scene which, in the case of an honest man released from the toils of the day, delights his soul and 'laps it in Elysium.' When over-fatigued one turned gratefully to the benches placed there for a short respite. They were doubtless the gift of a liberal-hearted citizen, who would be sorry to hear that they have one by one become 'beautifully less.' As they yielded to the effects of the monsoon, and became unserviceable, the ruthless Esplanade Fee Fund Committee seems to have consigned them to some old lumber-room. The want of them is badly felt at present, and will by degrees increase in its severity. Cannot some of our Knights or Companions of the Star be induced to earn the thanks of honest citizens by ordering a few new benches for a place where they would be much appreciated? Would not some public-spirited man like Mr. Cammoo Sulleiman come forward to supply the want, and thereby become entitled to the grateful thanks of many like myself? I ask hopefully, and look out for a speedy response."

THE ACCIDENT TO COLONEL CUMBERLEGE.—The carriage accident to Colonel Cumberlege, Commissioner of Chutteesgurh, Central Provinces, which we mentioned yesterday, has happily not proved to be of a serious nature. It was also a fortunate circumstance that Mrs. Cumberlege and infant were not in the carriage to which the accident occurred. It seems that, on Monday last, the Colonel was driving in a hack brougham along Bellasis road towards Mazagon to see his baggage safe on board the Pekin, by which he and Mrs. Cumberlege were to leave Bombay later in the day. The horse, after coming down the railway bridge, took fright at something and ran at a furious pace in the direction of the Byculla Club. Seeing that the native driver was unable to control the animal, the Colonel got on to the coach-box and took the reins into his own hands; but finding the horse became more restive, he pulled him to the side of the road close to the Club stables. Striking against the kerb stone, the horse stumbled and fell and the violence of the shock threw the Colonel into the road. He was very much shaken by the fall, was injured in the head, and received several bruises over his body. He was able, however, to get into a conveyance that was passing, and was driven to the bungalow of Mr. H. Cleveland, solicitor, Breach Candy, where Dr. Hunter attended upon him. On an examination, the Doctor was of opinion that, although no bones were broken, perfect rest for some days was necessary. As we stated yesterday, the Colonel and Mrs. Cumberlege were precluded from leaving for Europe by the Pekin.

THE ASSISTANT CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE.—Major T. Truman, who was acting Cantonment Magistrate for a long time at this station, and who was appointed to Kurrachee as Acting Cantonment Magistrate, returned here on Friday last, and assumed charge of his office on the following morning from Captain J. Madden, who after making over charge proceeded by the afternoon train to Ahmedabad to assume charge of his acting appointment of Cantonment Magistrate at that station.—*Poona Observer.*

LORD MARK KERR, C. B.—We are glad to state that as we suggested in our last issue, a move has been made to present a suitable address to the gallant General, and he is to be entertained at the expense of the native inhabitants of the Cantonment. A subscription list is now in circulation in Camp, and we are informed that three hundred rupees have been already subscribed, and we have no doubt that many more of the inhabitants of this Cantonment will come forward and subscribe handsomely. Lieutenant General Lord Mark Kerr, C. B., is certainly well deserving of the honour which the natives contemplate doing him.—*Id.*

MR. ROBERTS AT THE ALLAHABAD CLUB.—The second visit of the champion to Allahabad excited even greater interest among billiard players than his first, by reason of the fact that Dr. Gallway, who obtained so remarkable a victory at Lucknow on the 27th of February, was again to be his antagonist. On the former occasion, Dr. Gallway, receiving the usual 650, ran out before the champion had scored more than 316, actually beating Mr. Roberts point for point. The match on Saturday evening led to a very different result. Dr. Gallway never had a good look at the game. He was 851 at its conclusion, having received 600 at starting. He thus scored just 250 to the champion's 1,000, keeping up a proportion that has been already noticed by a correspondent, as generally obtaining in matches of this kind, where professionals of the first rank are expected to score four to one over the best amateurs. Mr. Roberts played up from the beginning, as the accompanying score will show. Not that he made any very long breaks. On the contrary, the evening's play consisted of short breaks as he would count them, his highest being only 79; but he scored considerable breaks almost every time he entered, his average being between 16 and 17. The game took about two hours and a quarter, the scoring being as follows:—

ROBERTS.	GALLWAY.	ROBERTS.	GALLWAY.
Miss.	Miss.	0	0
3	603	433	719
8	614	444	0
23	0	449	724
72	0	452	0
75	617	531	0
0	0	574	746
111	623	593	753
0	625	0	755
0	627	0	0
147	0	660	760
157	0	700	772
182	640	0	796
200	643	0	801
209	0	703	0
235	0	723	0
285	655	787	803
290	664	800	807
292	667	809	0
302	0	857	822
320	669	877	831
0	677	0	0
349	0	880	843
354	0	939	851
0	0	942	
365	685	1001	
394	0		

After the match was concluded, Colonel Drayson and Dr. Gallway played two games of 100 up, the latter winning both games to the Colonels 73 and 69 respectively. Mr. Roberts expressed his intention of presenting a cup to Dr. Gallway as the best amateur player he had met in India.—*Pioneer.*

COLLISION BETWEEN THE OUTGOING MAIL STEAMER AND A NATIVE CRAFT.

A COLLISION occurred near to the Inner Lightship on the evening of the 12th, between the outgoing mail s. s. Pekin and a country craft. It appears the mail was cautiously threading her way out of harbour through the fleet of boats usually in the fairway, none of which, as a rule, show lights, when the boat referred to, without any necessity, changed her course and attempted to cross the steamer's bow. The engines which were going at half speed were instantly stopped and reversed full speed. As is well known the impetus of a large ship through the water is not quickly stopped, so the boat persistently continuing to cross and get in the way was struck and foundered in consequence. We hear she was from some of the small northern ports and was loaded with cement.

The Pekin's boats were successful in picking up the whole of the crew, eight in number, and it speaks well for the admirable discipline of the Pekin that the officers and men went about their duty just as though the thing had been rehearsed dozens of times for this special occasion. Every order was carried out with promptitude and exactness, and it is well for the rescued men that it was so, for on so dark a night it would be easy to miss so small an object as a man in the water. Two of the crew, the tindal and a *chokra*, were found hanging on the rudder chains; the rest were picked up by the second officer's (Mr. Worcester's) boat in different positions astern. They were cared for, supplied with blankets, &c., and put on board the Inner Lightship. There was so little confusion on board the Pekin that the passengers went to dinner apparently not knowing that several fellow creatures were struggling for life in the water or that anything out of the usual course was going on. Captain Woolcott may be congratulated on the admirable discipline and order on board his ship, for it fully corresponds with her appearance which is saying much.

THEFT AT THE GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

A THEFT of a bag containing Rs. 2,000 in silver was reported to the executive police to have been committed on the afternoon of Monday last at the Government Paper Currency Office under the following remarkable circumstances. It appears that on the afternoon in question, Manocklall Mooteeram, of the Hindoo firm of Manockchund Luckmeechund, proceeded to the Government Paper Currency Office with five Government currency notes, consisting of three notes of Rs. 1,000 each and two notes of Rs. 100 each belonging to that firm, for the purpose of having the notes changed into silver money. Manocklall Mooteeram was accompanied by a Hindoo boy belonging to the same firm, named Hurgovind Sewram, and another man of his caste, named Dhurumsey Khimjee, but not in any way connected with the firm of Manockchund Luckmeechund. On these three persons arriving at the Paper Currency Office, Manocklall Mooteeram presented the five notes for exchange and they were passed by the inspector and went through the usual routine for the purpose of being exchanged, and ultimately an order upon the cashier for Rs. 2,200 in silver was given and presented by Manocklall Mooteeram to the cashier of the Paper Currency Department, Mr. Furdoonjee Ruttonjee, who ordered the hamal of the office, named Rama Dhakoo, to bring two bags containing Rs 2,000 each from the treasury. The bags were brought to the scales when the cashier ordered the hamal to remove Rs. 800 from one of the bags. In the meantime Mr. Furdoonjee Ruttonjee being called away for a moment upon some other business, on his return after taking away Rs. 800 from one of the bags handed Rs. 1,200 to Manocklall Mooteeram, who then demanded the remainder of the amount, Rs. 2,000. Mr. Furdoonjee on looking round discovered that the other bag containing the Rs. 2,000 was nowhere to be found. Manocklall Mooteeram appears to have been quite shocked when he was accused of having taken the money and denied of having received that amount. The hamal of the office who appears to have been all the time at the spot cannot say how the bag containing the Rs. 2,000 disappeared. Mr. Furdoonjee Ruttonjee then remembered that there was a third party present with Manocklall Mooteeram when the order for the money was presented to him, but was not present when the money was missed. This was Dhurumsey Khimjee, who accompanied Manocklall Mooteeram. This man, it appears, made off from the Paper Currency Office in a somewhat mysterious manner, consequently the police were called in who took Manocklall Mooteeram and the boy Hurgovind Sewram, both of the firm of Manockchund Luckmeechund, and also the hamal of the Paper Currency Office, named Rama Dhakoo, into custody, to institute enquiries into the matter, and subsequently late in the evening arrested Dhurumsey Khimjee, but no part of the money has yet been recovered, nor has any trace of the alleged theft been discovered. The prisoners have been handed over to the detective police for further enquiries.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 12th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 *a.m.*, 10 *a.m.*, 2*p.m.*, 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·868
Temperature of the Air............................	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer............................	74·4
Dew Point	72·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·798
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ...	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	74·0
General Direction of wind ....W, WSW, WNW, E, WSW W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours........................	131.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. INDIAN TROOP-SHIP SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP SERAPIS, 4,173 tons and 700 H. P., Captain D. G. Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth, which she left on the 9th February, via Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez, with 66 officers, 15 ladies, 14 children; 938 men, 78 women, and 107 children. During the voyage the Serapis experienced good weather. There was one birth on board. The following are the names of the officers:—

Maj & Mrs Shaw, 68th Regt.
Maj & Mrs Meurant, 83rd Regt.
Surg Maj & Mrs Mocre, A.M.D.
Surg Maj & Mrs Muir, A.M.D
Lt-Col & Mrs McLeod, & 3 children, R A.
Surg Maj Fortner, A.M.D.
Surg Maj Gulland, A.M.D.
Surg Fishborne, A.M.D.
Lt Howard Vyse, R.A.
Lt Baker, R.A.
Sub-Lieut Chapman, 2 7th Regt.
Sub-Lt Hughes, 2 22nd Regt
Sub-Lt Jopp, 48th Regt.
Lt Piers, R.A.
Capt Shafts, R.A.
Lt Buckle, R.A.
Lt Lane, R.A.
Lt Lambart, R.A.
Lt Pardey, R.A.
Capt Nugent, 51st Regt.
Vet Surg Davis.
Lt Thornton, 45th Regt.
Lt Col & Mrs Peile, R.A.
Lt Plunkett, R.H.A.
Capt Flood, 1-2nd Regt.
Capt Lonsdale, 1-17th Regt.
Capt & Mrs Douglas & child, 1-21st Regt.
Lt Chapman, 1-21st Regt.
Lt Carr, 1-21st Regt.
Capt & Mrs Sedley & two children, 48th Regt.
Capt Vesey, 43rd Regt.
Lt Curtis, 43rd Regt.
Lieut Terry, 43rd Regt.
Lieut Barker, 89th Regt.
Maj Buckle, RA.
Surg Maj Burland, A.M.D.
Surg Maj Good, A.M.D.
Surg Maj Hedley, A.M.D.
Capt & Mrs Mitchell Innes, & 3 children, 4-60th Regt.
2-11th Regt.
Maj McCausland.
Paymaster & Mrs Robinson
Capt Street.
Capt Vaughan.
Capt & Mrs Gibbons and 3 children.
Capt Kemball.
Capt & Mrs Marriott.
Capt Smyth.
Lt Yule.
Lt Coppinger.
Lt Lane.
Lt Yorke.
Lt Kelsall.
Lt Noon.
Lt Braithwaite.
Lt Harris.
Lt Peters.
Sub-Lt Barton.
Sub-Lt Parke.
Sub-Lt Briggs.
Sub-Lt Stanley.
Sub-Lt Davies.
Sub-Lt Cruse.
Surg Purefoy.
Lt & Adjt Kinder.
Hony Lieut & Mrs. Cargen, & 4 children, Bl Est.
Hony Lieut & Mrs. Walsh, & child, By Est.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

MUGGONMULL RAMSOOK *vs.* JUMNADASS KISSONLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. F. R. Viccajee, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 7,571 found due on an adjusted account dated in October 1875. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 7,571, with interest at Rs 5-13 per cent. per annum from 30th October 1875 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS *vs.* VITHULDAS NURSEYDASS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendants.

The facts of the case are these. On the 2nd November 1876, the plaintiffs sold Rs. 7,700 tolas of gold to the defendants at Rs. 18-9-0 per tola of 100 touch. The broker in the transaction, Cumulsey Premjee, embodied the terms in a "sold note" and a "bought note," which were sent to the Bank and the defendants respectively. On the 22nd November, the defendants asked for an extension of time, at the same time paying Rs. 2,000 as margin money; and the plaintiffs granted an extension of time for taking delivery until the 25th November. Afterwards the Bank sold the gold, on defendants' account, in three lots through a broker at Rs 17-10-0, Rs. 17-11-0, and Rs. 17-12 per tola. The deficiency, after deducting the Rs. 2,000 margin money, amounted to Rs. 4,310, for which the suit was brought. Mr. Farran said he would give up interest,—remarking they had a strong suspicion that Cumulsey Premjee had a share in the transaction. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,310, with costs.

SHAPOORJEE S. NARIALWALA *vs.* ALARUKHIA SEWJEE

Mr. F. R Viccajee, instructed by Messrs Shapurjee and Thakurdass, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear; and substituted service to him was proved. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,055 for goods sold and delivered to the defendant from time to time, an adjustment of which took place on the 17th October 1876. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,055, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from 18th October 1876 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. until payment.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out under section 110 of the Civil Procedure Code:—Gugalchund Sawaichund *vs.* Alexander F. Stewart. Samuldas Hinmutram and others *vs.* Savutram Bunnichund.

THE following short causes came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice Green:—

MORABJEE TOOLSEYDAS *vs.* BANJEE NUNDOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. B. Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdass, appeared for two of the defendants. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,800, and arose out of a complicated mortgage transaction. On the application of Mr. Tyabjee, it was transferred to the long cause list.

GIRDHAREELAL FUTTAYCHUND *vs.* JUGROOGHUR ROOGNATHGHUR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Purcell, instructed by Mr. J. Macfarlane, represented the plaintiff; the defendants appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,650, viz:—Rs. 2,500 advanced on security of a *hoondi* which had not be paid, and the plaintiff's charges as a Marwaree on the transaction. The facts being indisputed, a decree was passed for Rs. 2,650, with interest on Rs. 2,500 at 9 per cent. from the 6th July 1876, costs, and interest on decree at 6 per cent.

CASE STRUCK OUT.

The case of L. Crawford and another *vs.* Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia was struck out of the list, neither party putting in an appearance.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 305, dated 5th March, forwarding to the Trustees copy of the following telegram received by the Resident Transport Officer from the Director of Transport Services, London, in reply to the reference made by him regarding the width of entrance and depth of sill required at Prince's Dock for troopships:—"Secretary State considers 64 or 65 entrance dock, 24 or 25 sill, desirable though not absolutely necessary."

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 274, dated 24th February, intimating that Government do not approve of the terms of the proposed advertisement, offering land on Wellington Reclamation as a site for an hotel. Government state that if an hotel is wanted on the Wellington Reclamation, its erection should be left to private enterprise without sacrificing the Trust property to the extent involved by the terms of the draft advertisement.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read report by Bunder's Committee, dated 1st March, on the subject of the provision of a praying place on Customs Bunder for Mussulman boatmen. They recommend that on the understanding that the space hitherto set aside be somewhat curtailed, the arrangement made by the Traffic Manager for the use by the boatmen of a portion of the import shed, be continued on the conditions named in the Traffic Manager's letter of 14th February.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Superintendent Kurrachee Harbour Works, dated 23rd February, addressed to Government and forwarded to the Trustees for report, enquiring if the Port Trust dredging plant can be lent for use on Kurrachee Harbour Works, and if so, when, for what time and on what terms.

Read report by Chief Engineer, dated 7th March, stating that the plant could probably be spared for a season in two years, but that it is premature to fix the terms. He further considers that the maintenance of the channels, &c. at the Prince's Dock will be so light that the dredging plant may be let on hire for two years out of three, and so produce a revenue to the Trust.

RESOLUTION.—Government should be informed that the dredging plant cannot be spared at present, but that in all probability it will be available for the Kurrachee Harbour Works in October 1879.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 8th March, reporting that 2,688 boxes of American soap have been imported by Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.; and that while foreign bar soap, as a rule, is imported in cases containing between 50 and 60 lbs., the cases under reference only contain 10 lbs., valued at a rupee per box. He states that the wharfage fee chargeable on cases from 1 to 4 cubic feet is 1 anna, and he forwards an application from Messrs. Dossabhoy for a reduction and recommends that 5 cases be charged for as one. In their application Messrs. Dossabhoy state that the boxes measure 17" by 6" by 4½".

RESOLUTION.—Wharfage should be charged at the rate of an anna per cubic foot.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 308, dated 5th March, sanctioning the erection of a shed at Musjid Bunder Railway siding, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,500, provision for which has been made in next year's budget.

Letter from Municipal Commissioner, dated 1st March, permitting jowlie sheds to be erected at the Grain Market for the shelter of grain during next monsoon, on condition that they are removed immediately after the rains, and that they are constructed in accordance with the rules laid down for the erection of huts in other parts of the city.

Letter from Agent G. I. P. Railway Company, dated 28th February, agreeing to the arrangements made by the Trustees to work Elphinstone Estate sidings.

Memo. from Consulting Engineer for Railways, dated 26th February, forwarding for consideration by the Trustees a report by Lieutenant Young, R. E., stating that the platform at troop siding, Carnac Bunder requires to be lengthened.

Memo. from Chief Engineer, dated 5th March, reporting that a platform 70 feet long and 3' 4" wide has been made at the place suggested.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 6TH MARCH.

29	Vessels piloted into Harbour
14	" " out of "
5	" transported
1	" attended to

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THE MISSIONARY BISHOPS.

(*Madras Mail*, March 10.)

The Revds. Drs. Caldwell and Sargent of the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Societies, respectively, will, to-morrow, be consecrated at Calcutta, by the Metropolitan, assisted by the Bishops of Madras, Bombay and Colombo, as the first Missionary Bishops of India. We purpose glancing in an early issue at the work of the two Societies in Southern India, and at the special need that there may be for coadjutor prelates in this Presidency. We may meanwhile draw attention to the qualifications of the Bishops Designate for the sacred office that is about to be conferred upon them.

The Rev. Dr. Caldwell is a son of Scotch parents, and received his education at a Scotch University, where he graduated B. A. He arrived in Madras forty-one years ago in the service of the London Missionary Society, and laboured with great zeal for nearly four years in this city. During these years his opinions on Church questions were undergoing a change, and eventually he joined the Church of England, and was ordained by the then Bishop of Madras (Dr. Spencer), and eventually became his Lordship's Missionary Chaplain. In 1841 he became a Missionary of the S. P. G., and by that venerable Society he was appointed to Tinnevelly, where he arrived at the close of the year, having performed the entire journey on foot, oftentimes only too happy if he could get a chance of sleeping the night under a bullock-cart on the roadside. That journey, undertaken with the best of motives, has given the Doctor many an hour of pain since. The Society had then but two stations in Tinnevelly, and its directions to the Doctor were to form a third, including an outlying portion of the Mudatur district. Accordingly, the Doctor fixed upon a spot not far from Cape Comorin, then an almost unknown tract of country, far away from centres of civilization, and out of the track of Europeans. The country round is one vast sandy tract, the palmyra flourishes there, here and there good plantain gardens are to be seen, and towards the west handsome tamarinds. The village in which the Doctor took up his residence was, before he came there, appropriately enough, named "Ideiyankudi," or the shepherd's habitation. The Doctor built for himself a very humble tenement, and set to work in good earnest. He was very sanguine, and the first sermon that he preached in Tinevelly was in the Church at Nazareth, on Advent Sunday, his text being "The night is far spent, the day is at hand," from the Epistle for the day. Under his fostering care the mission at Ideiyankudi soon improved, but it soon became apparent that a "help-meet" could render important service to the young evangelist, so the Doctor married the eldest daughter of the Revd. Charles Mault, of the Nagercoil Mission, to whose pious labours, and the pious labours of Mrs. Mault, that mission will be always indebted. From the date of the Doctor's marriage, the career of the mission has been one of steady progress; schools have been erected all over the district, and perhaps the Girls' Boarding School, so long conducted and presided over by Mrs. Caldwell and her daughter, is the best of its kind in the country. The rustic church that the Doctor built, and which has been added tofrom time to time, still stands; but a magnificent permanent structure commenced many years ago by the Doctor, is approaching completion, and promises to be the most beautiful structure in that part of the country. Besides the ordinary mission and school work, the Doctor has had always some literary work on hand. He was one of the translators of the Common Prayer into Tamil; he was also one of the delegates for the revision of the Bible; and several tracts, in English and in Tamil have proceeded from his facile pen. One of the most useful of Tamil books for native Christians, a "Guide to the Holy Communion," is a compilation fo his. After thirteen years of hard work for brain and body, during which the Christians in his districts had increased from 1,200 to 2,672 souls, he was obliged to return to England to recruit his health. While at home he brought out his great work the Dravidian Grammar, a work that has won the admiration of scholars in Europe and in America. His own University, justly proud of her son, at once conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D., and the Royal Asiatic Society elected him an honorary member. After a stay of about three years in England, he returned to his work in Tinnevelley, to the great delight of his people, and of his missionary brethren. The Church in Tinnevelley was then about to undergo a great change; the converts had risen to a due sense of their responsibilities, and it only required some one to take the helm with a firm grasp, and to steer into still waters. Fortunately the missionaries were fully equal to the occasion, and with Dr. Caldwell at their head, the great movement which has resulted in a native clergy, paid by the people, was successfully inaugurated in the S. P. G. Missions in Tinnevelly. Of these missions the Doctor's has the largest body of native clergy. In 1859, the Madras University made him a Fellow. He worked on at his mission and his schools, until failing health again obliged him to return to England in 1873; and, while at home, he brought out the second edition of his Dravidian Grammar, greatly enlarged and improved. The University of Durham has conferred upon him the Degree of D. D.; and now the Church raises him to the Episcopacy.

The Rev. Dr. Sargent, the other Missionary Bishop, was born in India, where also he was in part educated; and he early in life manifested a desire to enter the Ministry. For this purpose he proceeded to England, and entered the College of the Church Missionary Society, and passed through his academical course with great credit. He was ordained in 1842, and was sent to labour in Tinnevelly, in a place only a few miles distant from Dr. Caldwell's house. The young missionary threw himself into his work with great ardour; congregations increased, schools multiplied, and soon the district passed out of the embryo state. He laid the foundation of a handsome church which he finished before he was removed to Palamcottah, after about ten years' labour. In Palamcottah he was Principal of the C.M.S. Preparatory Institution as well as Missionary, and here it was that he made his mark upon native society, a thoroughly upright and consistent man, honest, conscientious and gentle, he won the respect and regard of Christian and Hindu. After a short time at this work, he had to return to England to recruit his health. While at home he travelled about as "deputation" for his Society, and wherever he went he was received with consideration. On his return to India he resumed his duties at Palamcottah, and whatever he took in hand, he did it heartily and thoroughly. Perhaps it is not quite possible to estimate the full results of his labours in Palamcottah. Half the native clergy, if not more, in the service of the C. M. S. in the Tamil country have been students of his. A sound, divine, and a ripe scholar, he has turned out men that the Tamil Church may well be proud of; and the number of catechists and school masters that received their instruction from him are not quickly counted up. While at the head of the Institution he translated, and compiled, and published several useful books in Tamil, but there is a mass of unpublished literature by him, carefully preserved in the note-books of his old students. In the midst of all his labours he lent himself cheerfully to every good work that he could help by his pen or counsel. He was one of the translators of the Common Prayer Book, and one of the delegates for the revision of the Bible. The Christian Knowledge Society, the Bible Society, the Tract Society and the Christian Knowledge Society, have all been aided by him, with rare liberality of spirit. After another long periodof service, his friends saw, before he observed it himself, that his strength was failing, and a rather sudden attack of illness obliged him to leave for England in 1872. On this occasion, his Society appears to have matured a plan that it had been long contemplating. The native clergy had so increased in number in Tinnevelly—being now about seventy—that the C. M. Society deemed that the time had come for withdrawing as many of their European missionaries from that field, as with safety might be done, leaving the work to the native clergy, under the superintendence of a European, the Europeans thus relieved, to be drafted to other fields for city aggressive work. The proposed plan was much criticised, but the Society finally decided to adopt it, and Dr. Sargent was selected to fill the post of Superintendent. A wiser or better selection could not have been made. This perhaps was the greatest proof that the Society, as such, could give of the value they set upon his services. He returned to the sphere of his successful labours in order to inaugurate the new system. The Institution he conducted so long and successfully, was made over to other hands; European clergy were removed to other fields; and Dr. Sargent soon found himself superintending about 40,000 native Christians with 44 native Clergymen, more than 500 native teachers, and schools containing 10,000 children.

It will thus be seen that Dr. Caldwell and Dr. Sargent have been working side by side for many a long year in the District of this Presidency which has accepted Christianity with the greatest cordiality. We do not profess to understand the implied necessity for two Missionary Bishops for comparatively so small a part of India; nor do we approve of the recognition in the double appointment of the rivalry of the two Societies represented by the Doctors. If the S. P. G. or C. M. S. Society cannot tolerate the idea of a Missionary of the rival Society being invested with episcopal authority over its own servants, that Society has yet to acquire something of the true spirit of Christianity. The experiment of having two such Bishops, each one to confine himself to the superintendence of his Society's institutions, may be—the two proverbial Kings of Brentford notwithstanding—worth trying; and we cannot doubt but that Bishop Caldwell and Bishop Sargent will work harmoniously wherever they have to co-operate in the general good of the whole district, or of the country at large. Not by Court favour, high birth, pamphleteering, or subserviency have they gained an unique distinction, but by their faithful and successful discharge of duty for its own sake, and their practical benevolence towards their fellow-men.

ANOTHER KHOND DISTURBANCE.

(*Madras Mail*, March 8.)

Our telegram from Berhampore reports another disturbance among the Khonds, a troublesome tribe who inhabit the hill-country forming the back-ground of Ganjam district. The first reports from the authorities in Ganjam, received in Madras three or four days ago, were of a rather alarming character, but the latest advices make it appear that the disturbance is confined to about eight villages, and that a police force under Captain Pickance has already proceeded to the scene of operations to restore order. The disturbance originated, it is said, in the commutal of some Khond prisoner to undergo punishment in a jail in the plains. The Hill-people regard transportation to the plains as almost synonymous with the punishment of death; and, in the present case, the friends of the prisoner appear to have made a determined effort to rescue their comrade from the custody of the local police. It will probably be only necessary to temporarily strengthen the police force to restore the normal condition of things in Chinna Kimedy. Captain Pickance is an officer of much experience in the district, and understands the character of the people he has to deal with.

We have assumed, on the information that has been given to us, that the present disturbance has primarily been occasioned by an attempt to rescue a prisoner from the hands of the police; but, at the same time, we must not lose sight of the fact that, so recently as last year, there was another 'slight disturbance' reported from the same quarter, the origin of which was attributed to another cause, and one of more significant proportions. It appears that the Akbari system was introduced among the Khonds, who, like most hill tribes, are inveterate topers, about four years ago, and that the contract was taken by Messrs. Minchin & Co., of Aska. It is stated in a report made by this firm to Mr. Davidson, when that gentleman was acting last year as Collector of Ganjam, that the contract had not been a paying concern. Messrs. Minchin's agent in the bills proved "incompetent;" there was difficulty in getting the necessary carriage from the plains; the sales of liquor at the depots were less than had been expected; and lastly, though liquor was religiously despatched to the Khonds, the Khonds never returned the empty kegs. Mr Davidson seemed to think that Major Smith, the Special Assistant in Ganjam, and above all Major Smith's native head-clerk, somehow exercised an injurious influence, and prevented the Khonds from availing themselves of a civilised excise system to the extent which was desirable from the contractor's point of view. It is rather amusing to read, in connection with a complaint like this, the Collector's solemn assurance that "there can be no question as to the improved moral effect of the introduction of the excise system." But the improved morals don't pay in an Abkari point of view. Apparently, however, it is not the Khond's fault that he does not drink more, for Mr. Davidson adds, "so long as liquor is brought within reasonable reach of the Khonds, there need be no apprehension of their not drinking it, even though they have to pay more for it than under the old system." It occurs to us that this paragraph may explain one of the causes of permanent discontent among the Khonds. By introducing the Abkari system in the country, we destroyed a local industry, that of the distillers of local strong drinks. These distillers, who are called Soondies, a numerous class, considering the extent of the total population, are by the Abkari system prevented from exercising their trade. Now here is a circumstance sufficient of itself to form an element of discontent. Last year there was evidently considerable difference of opinion among the Ganjam officers as to the real cause of uneasiness among the Khonds. Captain Pickance declared that he had reliable information that in March last the Khonds were discontented "at the price they had to pay for their liquor since the introduction of the Abkari in to the Hills," and that they in consequence threatened to create a disturbance. Major Smith on the other hand, who has to reside seven months of the year on the hills, and ought to know the people better than any body else, declares this information must have been obtained from an enemy to the Abkari system—from a Soondie in fact. Captain Pickance replied warmly that the information came from the Pussara Patro, a man in authority, whose warning was considered a sufficient justification for arranging to "concentrate the Police in such force as would have effectually crushed in the bud any attempt at disturbance." Perhaps the mere show of preparations was sufficient to preserve the peace on this occasion; but we confess we find it difficult to credit all that Major Smith says about the general peace and contentment of the Khonds with the Abkari system. If, as Captain Pickance says, the people have now to pay from 1 to 200 per cent. more for their liquor than they did when the Soondies were allowed to distil "rice beer," we can hardly conceive anybody but an inveterate Pecksniff among the tribe speaking of the introduction of the Abkari in the following "goody" fashion:—"it was a very good thing, as they (the Khonds) are all much richer now than when they gave all their lands and crops to the Soondies for liquor." The Madras Government, in their order on Mr. Davidson's report, accepted Major Smith's view of the situation in preference to that taken by Mr. Davidson and Captain Pickance. We should be glad to think the Government were right; but the telegram we publish from Berhampore inclines us strongly to believe that the "liquor question" has something to do with the origin of the present disturbances.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

(*From "Daily News" Special Correspondent.*)

KISCHENEFF, Saturday, Feb. 10.

Much satisfaction may possibly be derived by the circulation of false reports about your enemy, his health and his strength, but I cannot for my part see what advantage is obtained by such a course. I cannot, for instance, see how it serves the interest of Austria and the Austrian newspapers to circulate all these reports about the Russian army. If declaring these things to be true would make them true, there might be reason in saying that the Russians are dying by thousands. But these statements will not make them die. The only object served by these reports, if they were believed, would be to deceive the world with regard to the real strength of Russia, and her capacity for war, a result which these people would be the last to desire.

Of all the reports circulated none are so absurd as those about the mutiny of the Russian army. I may be mistaken, but I believe that a mutiny has never yet occurred in the Russian regular army. It would be extraordinary indeed if it began just now. Anybody who knows the blind obedience shown by the Russian officer and soldier knows how improbable is such a thing as a mutiny. The only occurrence which could have given rise to this report was the following: A Russian officer, returned from Servia still wearing the Servian uniform, attempted at night in a village to suppress a noisy disturbance going on among a dozen soldiers. One drunken soldier not recognising the uniform struck the officer, for which offence he was shot a few days ago. This is positively the only case of insubordination which has occurred.

I find that all the reports about officers and men being discontented are the purest nonsense. The soldiers have good quarters, often among friends and relations, plenty to eat, and generally too much to drink. The weather is clear, cold, and fine. The roads have been frozen hard, enabling the whole army—infantry, artillery, and cavalry—to exercise for health regularly. Under such conditions soldiers are always satisfied. The officers, of course, are bored by their residence, in a provincial town and by separation from their families, as is always the case. They would prefer to move on, but most of these officers only came from other provincial towns no better than this.

There is besides very pleasant society here; rich, educated people, balls, soirées, and so on. Why should the officers be mutinous? The people, therefore, who encouraged the Turks to refuse the project of the Conference, on the supposition that the Russian mobilisation was a failure, that the Russian troops were dying by thousands, that they were mutinous, that the army was incapable of taking the field, &c., did their friends but a poor kind of service. It may be a good plan to deceive your friend about the fighting capacity of his enemy, and thus involve him in a war which would otherwise be avoided, but it seems to me that it would be better to tell him the truth, and let him engage in a war with his eyes open.

As regards the future movement of the army in case of war, I believe a much longer time is required to reach the Danube than is generally supposed. Owing to the difference of gauge of the Russian and Roumanian railways, there is scarcely any rolling stock in Roumania, all belonging to the Austrian companies having been withdrawn, except what is barely sufficient for the traffic, by order of the Austrian Government. This will necessitate either the laying down of a third line on the Roumanian railway, or the reduction of the gauge and a couple of thousand carriages, unless the greater number of the troops march on foot from the Pruth to the Danube, which would require twenty days.

I cannot learn that either of these measures is in progress. Their execution would naturally not take place until war had finally been resolved upon. As either would take some time. I don't see how the army can reach the Danube under a month from the declaration of war. The Turks could, in the meantime, attack Servia and probably reach Belgrade before the Russians could reach the Danube. This would not, of course, change the final result; but it will be seen that it would be to the advantage of both Russia and Servia that the latter should make peace. This would prevent the Turks from occupying Servian territory until the Russians showed signs of moving that way when it would be too late, while Russia would still have the right to regard it as Turkish territory in case she wished to operate in that direction.

KISCHENEFF, Sunday.

The weather here is beginning to break up. It is thawing rapidly. The condition of the roads will soon be fearful. Notwithstanding this, the General, with the whole of the staff, a division of cavalry and a brigade of artillery, started this morning on a military promenade to Odessa, to try the marching capacity of the horses. They propose to return here in five days, in spite of the weather. The distance is about 250 miles, but the roads will be so bad that I do not think they will do it.

General Nepokoichitzky is 64 years old. He is a Pole. It is not a little remarkable that the two officers in this army of the highest rank, after the Grand Duke, viz., General Nepokoichitzky and General Livitsky, are both Poles.

The fall of Midhat Pacha is regarded here as only one more proof of the incurable anarchy of Turkey.

Armed bands of Bashi-Bazouks are crossing the Danube to engage in plundering, and it is said that one Roumanian soldier has been killed in an encounter with them. The Turks are determined apparently to leave nothing undone to raise up against themselves as many enemies as possible. It is not likely if they do these things during peace that they will be much better in war. Roumania will therefore be obliged to take part in the conflict sooner or later. She will not, however, be a very formidable enemy. I don't think she can put more than 25,000 men in the field, and these not of best. She has no money, and cannot get any.

Notwithstanding that the fact is officially denied, the recent Roumanian Ministerial crisis was caused by the question whether an alliance should be formed with Russia, or the Russian army be allowed to pass under protest. It is understood, that the new Government is favourable to Russia.

THE TURKISH CIRCULAR NOTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.

The following is a textual translation of the Circular Despatch addressed by the Turkish Government to its Ambassadors at the Courts which were represented at the Conference:—

"Monsieur l'Ambassadeur,—By my telegraphic despatch of the 20th of January I acquainted you, in a concise form, with the circumstances attending the close of the Conference.

"It is now necessary that I should place before you a faithful account of the negotiations which have just had so lamentable an issue, and the sincere and loyal efforts which the Imperial Government has never ceased to make to give satisfaction to the wishes of Europe without wounding the national feeling or betraying our duties towards the sovereign and the country.

"When, subsequent to the second armistice granted to Servia and Montenegro England took the initiative in the assembling of a Conference at Constantinople, you are aware Monsieur, that the Sublime Porte, in giving its adhesion to the proposal, was careful to state that the basis of the labours of the Conference would be the English programme, such as it had been communicated by Sir Henry Elliot Moreover, the Imperial Government, wishing to render the independance of its internal administration, as stipulated in the Treaty of Paris, an unassailable point, formally placed the principle on record, although relying in this matter upon the explicit assurances given in Article 1 of the English programme and the good faith of the Guaranteeing Powers.

"It was under these conditions that the Conference met at Constantinople with the consent of the Sublime Porte. But the greater the importance of giving the deliberations of the Conference from the outset a direction in conformity with the bases adopted by common accord, and maintaining the English programme in the same sense as that in which it was proposed and accepted, so much the more is it to be regretted that the Delegates of the Powers thought fit, before any explanations had been exchanged with the Sublime Porte, to hold preliminary meetings among themselves with the object of deciding upon the scheme to be presented to the Imperial Government. It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the nature of this manner of proceeding, which consisted in deliberating in the absence of the party principally concerned and in concert with the Foreign Power whose position and policy rendered it more particularly interested in the question. I cannot, however, help attributing to the course then followed by the representatives of the Powers a great part of the difficulties which we have encountered—in fact the European delegates came with a programme decided upon in common, and apparently intended to be imposed upon us by the authority of the agreement previously established between them. It was depriving the Conference in some degree of its proper character to reduce the discussion which was to have been held among all its members to a simple debate between two parties only—on the one hand, Turkey completely isolated, and on the other, Europe invited with the object of obtaining the acceptance of a programme settled beforehand.

"However this might be, we had a right to expect that, while deliberating in our absence, the European Plenipotentiaries would not lose sight of the original and essential conditions of the Conference, which, as I have pointed out above, were no other than the terms of the English programme. Unfortunately, the scheme of pacification and agreement adopted by the European Delegates was far from confining its scope within the limits traced by the English programme and from referring to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris with regard to the non-intervention of the Powers in the internal affairs of the Empire. For Servia and Montenegro, the scheme, contrary to the basis concerning the re-establishment of the *status quo*, demanded cessions of territory, while for the administration of a considerable portion of European Turkey it tended to inaugurate a system of institutions which, both as a whole and in its details, practically annulled the sovereign authority. The same scheme further comprised under the denomination of guarantees, a set of measures which could not have been proposed to any Government wishing to preserve its independence, and while the English programme had only spoken of moral guarantees, resulting from the system of institutions to be conceded to Bosnia and Herzegovina, the scheme in question called upon Turkey to furnish guarantees, material and effective, so to speak, to the European Powers. I will not dwell upon the character of this first proposition made by the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers, which, if accepted, would have placed the administration in foreign hands and established the separation of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and all the country inhabited by the Bulgarians from the rest of the Empire. It appeared to us all the more ill-timed and unjustifiable at the moment that our August Master granted to his people a Constitution, assuring to all, without distinction of race or religion, the guarantees of security, equality, and justice that Europe demanded as privileges for certain provinces only.

"You already know, Monsieur, what became of this first proposal, which placed the executive and judicial authority, and even the armed force, in the hands of foreign Powers. We energetically refused to adhere to any arrangement the effect of which would be to eliminate the independence of the State, and successively, by the sole force of right and logic we succeeded in obtaining the withdrawal of the greater part of the points of the European programme incompatible with the moral and material integrity of the Ottoman Empire, while we at the same time endeavoured to enlighten the Conference respecting the character and bearing of our new institutions. Out of deference to Europe, we did not hesitate not only to draw up and ourselves present to the Conference the bases of the internal administration which we proposed to apply in the Provinces, in conformity with the Constitution, but also to adopt such of the measures comprised in the European programme as appeared to us calculated to fulfil their object. We then believed we might expect that our readiness to follow the counsels of Europe would be taken into consideration, and that the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers would remove from their programme the last conditions affecting principles that we had neither the right nor the will to allow to be impaired. But this hope was disappointed, and in the last sitting but one of the Conference our European colleagues announced that they maintained as conditions *sine qua non* of the programme to be discussed the two points which had alone been retained of the general scheme of guaranteed measures originally demanded from us—namely, the participation of the Powers in the nomination of the Valis, and the institution of the International Commission appointed to supervise the execution of the regulations of the Provincial administration.

"These two points, however unimportant they may appear, if compared with the original programme of the Conference, were none the less incompatible with the respect due to the sovereignty and dignity of the Imperial Government. We have not disguised from the Conference our impressions in this respect, nor our conviction that the Imperial Government would reject all pretensions of this kind, as it had rejected all others based on the same idea of intervention in our internal affairs.

"Nevertheless, the Imperial Government considering the gravity of the circumstances, felt bound before giving a final reply to the Conference to ascertain the national public feeling. An Assembly of Notables numbering 200 persons, assembled under the presidency of the Grand Vizier, who sincerely and impartially put before them the position of affairs, without in any way disguising the sufferings and perils to which the country might one day be exposed by its resistance to the wishes of Europe. The whole assembly, after examining and discussing the question energetically, decided to reject the two measures demanded by Europe, declaring that it was preferable to make the heaviest sacrifices and brave all dangers than to consent to the humiliation of the country. This decision having received His Majesty's sanction, the Ottoman delegates were instructed by the Ministry to declare to the Conference that the Imperial Government found it imperatively necessary to decline to accept the two points in question, which they accordingly did at the opening of Saturday's sitting. At the same time, however, they informed the European delegates that the Imperial Government proposed to substitute for these two measures the institution of two Commissions of Mussulmans and Christians freely elected by the population, one for Herzegovina and Bosnia and the other for the Provinces of the Danube and Adrianople, which Commissions would be invested with powers analogous to those which Europe proposed to confer upon the International Commission. The Ottoman delegates also enumerated the 6 points of the scheme on which the Sublime Porte concurred with the European Plenipotentiaries, at the same time declaring that the remaining points might be perfectly well settled by an examination and short discussion. In consequence the representatives of the Sublime Porte proposed to their colleagues to proceed at once to this discussion.

"Unfortunately, these declarations did not meet with the reception which we had a right to expect. The European delegates considered the rejection of the two points regarding the International Commission and the nomination of the Valis to constitute an insuperable obstacle to any understanding, and terminated the Conference with the announcement of their intention to leave Constantinople. This very regrettable resolution we did everything in our power to overcome, while at the same time we have the consciousness of having fulfilled the most sacred duty in resisting demands, the principle of which alone was an infringement of sovereignty and an alienation of national independence.

"In sending you the enclosed copy of the last protocol of the Conference I cannot avoid calling your attention to the speech made by General Ignatieff, the text of which is therein contained.

'General Ignatieff, speaking in the name of all his colleagues, put forth altogether unexpected ideas on the subject of the present or future consequences of the breaking up of the Conference, as well as the application of our Constitution. I cannot dwell upon all the points of that speech which ought to provoke criticism or protest, but I must not pass over in silence the passages of this address which appear to accuse the Ottoman Empire of having broken the political ties which attach it to the great European family, and to suppress the duties and rights which this situation admits of. We decline to believe that such could be the thought of Europe, or that a want of understanding between the Powers and Turkey upon a point in discussion suffices to destroy or to call into question historical work which was accomplished 20 years ago. The same observation may apply to the other commentatory words which were spoken by the delegate of Russia. It is not possible that Europe means to join in them and to deny Turkey the exercise of rights and faculties appertaining to every independent State and this on the occasion of a disagreement which, however regrettable it may be, cannot have the effect of overthrowing public right.

"The views expressed by General Ignatieff present this particular feature—namely, that, being uttered at the closing of the Conference, they placed the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries in a most delicate position. Nothing would have been easier for them, if they had not considered it necessary carefully to avoid the ground upon which the General had just entered, than to approach one by one the different points he had touched upon in order to correct at once that which in his assertions was defective in form as well as in substance. But the subjects of which he spoke had so little reference to the object of the deliberations of the Conference and were so entirely outside the programme of its labours, that the Ottoman Plenipotentiaries thought it was better, after all, to push personal delicacy towards the representative of Russia to its utt rmost limits, and they preserved silence. The representatives of the other Powers followed their example, and we are able to perceive therein an unequivocal sign of the astonishment with which they listened to the language in which General Ignatieff pretended to express the thoughts of his colleagues.

"The Sublime Porte is by no means blind to the dangers of its position and the new difficulties which the unfortunate issue of the Conference might, perhaps, raise in the path. But it is persuaded that Europe will not wish to aggravate the consequence thereof by rendering it responsible for this failure, which is exclusively due to the maintenance of two measures, of which the efficacy and practical utility are at least contestable, and which, without any doubt, would have been paralyzed by the sentiment of general reprobation with which they would have been received if the Imperial Government had allowed itself to be drawn into accepting them, in contempt of all national dignity. It appears to us impossible that we should thus have lost the good wishes and sympathies of Europe.

"You will be good enough, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, to read this despatch to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of. . . . and leave with him a copy of the same.

"Receive, &c.,

Constantinople, Jan. 25. "SAFVET."

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  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Darjeeling Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

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Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kelner and Co.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund	"Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
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Secunderabad	Cursetjee and Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200 000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL	Dollars 5,000 000
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LONDON BANKERS
The London and County Bank.

Current Deposit Accounts opened and Interest allowed. Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Do. 6 do. do. at 4 do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application. All letters to be addressed and Remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

THE HENRY MEMORIAL FUND.

Subscribers to this Fund are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions at once into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Honorary Secretaries.

J. M. MACLEAN,
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
RUGHUNATH NARAYEN KHOTE,
} Hon. Secs.

Notice—Referring to this Office notification of the 17th ultimo, the SALE of ROAD TOLL CONTRACT, advertised to take place on the 12th March 1877 has been POSTPONED to 21st idem.

A. JERVOISE,
Acting Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, Shahapur, 7th March 1877.

On Tuesday, the 3rd of April, Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the PROPERTY left in India by LORD MARK KERR, at 8, Lothian Road, Poona. Printed Catalogues can be obtained on application to Messrs. LUDDHA IBRAM & Co, East Street, Poona.

PURCHASE THE SKIT OF THE DAY,

MR. BRITON, ESQUIRE,

Price 5 as. including postage,
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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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MRS. MEDLEY,
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Ladies' own Material made up at very Moderate Charges and to the Latest Fashion.

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Improved Patent Tarpaulins prepared on English Canvas only; and guaranteed Free from Adhesiveness either in Sun or Rain. They are finished expressly for use in hot Climates. No Tar is used in the composition, which is perfectly Pliable and free of all Spontaneous Combustible Matter. Our Tarpaulins with Ordinary Usage will last for 3 Years. The Arsenal, Fort William, has tested and found them all that we describe, and in addition Proof against Damp and White Ants.

All Tarpaulins made by us are Branded

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SURGEON DENTIST,
From the Dental Hospital, London,
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SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
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MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES.

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THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

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UPPER SCHOOL	Rs. 30 per mensem.
LOWER SCHOOL	„ 25 do.

The next Term commences from January 15th. Pupils can be met at the Station by one of the Assistant Masters if due notice is given.

For further particulars apply to

HEAD MASTER.

In the HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE at Bombay.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction

Suit No. 727 of 1873.

HURRY BHANJEE, KESSOWJEE HUNSRAJ and RUTTONSEY JADOWJEE, all of Bombay, Hindoo Merchants and carrying on business at Mody Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid under the name, style and firm of HURRY BHANJEE .... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MOWJEE MEGHJEE and SHARIFF MOWJEE, Mahomedan Merchants, residing at Bandora and PEERBHOY MOWJEE, also Mahomedan Merchant, residing at Jubulpoor and lately carrying on business in partnership in Bombay, by means of the said Sheriff Mowjee, under the name style and firm of SHERRIFF MOWJEE.. Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January 1874, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before C AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the 28th day of March next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Hurry Bhanjee, Kessowjee Hunsraj and Ruttonsey Jadowjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants Mowjee Meghjee, Shariff Mowjee and Peerbhoy Mowjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate at Pakhadi Khatirwady in Bandora in the Collectorate of Tanna in Salsette in the Subdistrict of the Sub-Registrar of Tanna aforesaid which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement 262 square yards and two thirds of another square yard be the same a little more or less and is bounded on the east by the property of Manock Khoja on the west by the house of Janka Khoja, on the south by the Oart of Jasaz Brz and on the north by the house of Sallay Mahomed Bangadkur with a passage between; and which said house is assessed by the Municipality of Bandora under No. 251 and together with the premises aforesaid formerly was and at present is in the occupation of Mowjee Meghjee one of the abovenamed defendants and his family.

For further particulars and for the conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. John Macfarlane Attorney for the abovenamed Plaintiffs in No. 5 Apollo Street Fort. Dated this 24th day of February 1877.

C. AGNEW TURNER.
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

For SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS:—

St. Julien	Q's.	Rs.	9	per doz.
Lormont	Pts.	„	7	„
Haut Margaux	Pts.	„	7	„
Chateau Belair	Pts.	„	8	„
Chablis and Barsac	Pts.	„	9	„
Haut Barsac	Qts.	„	16	„
BRANDY—L. Béchadés	Q's.	„	18	„
CHAMPAGNES—Carte Blanche, A Collin	Q's.	„	30	„
DUTCH VALKER BEER	Qts.	„	4	„

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

Price List of Wines, &c., for Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.			
From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux—			
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 14	per doz.	Qts.
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„	
HOCKS.			
From G. M. Pabstmann Son, Mayence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.			
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17	per doz.	Qts.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	„	
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	„	
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„	
CHAMPAGNE.			
Real Eugene Clicquot's Reims	Rs. 40	per doz.	Qts.
do.	22-8	„	Pts.
BEER.			
Ind. Coope and Co.'s	Rs. 5-8	per doz.	Qts.
do.	3-4	„	Pts.
FLOWER & SON'S BEER	„ 5	„	Qts.
Do. do.	„ 3	„	Pts.
BAVARIAN EXPORT BEER from the St. Pauli Brewery, Bremen	„ 6	„	Qts.
Do do.	„ 4	„	Pts.
SUPERIOR INDIA PALE ALE from do.	„ 5-8	„	Qts.
Do. do	„ 3-8	„	Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEER, pership Guinivere	„ 6	„	Qts.
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	„ 6	„	Qts.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

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NOTICE.

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APOLLINARIS WATER.

Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices:—

CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints	Rs.	16 0
„ „ 6 „ Quarts	„	18 0
„ „ 4 „ „	„	13 0

APOLLINARIS
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER.
PURE, NATURAL, EFFERVESCING WATER
FROM THE APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN.

Apollinaris Water.—The Queen of Table Waters.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of Tropical Climates."—*British Medical Journal.*

"Possesses organic purity in the highest degree, wholly charged with its own Natural Gas. The production of the spring is equivalent to 40,000,000 of quart bottles per annum."—J. A. Wanklyn, V. Pres of the Society of Public Analysts, &c., &c.

Apollinaris Water.—"Far superior to ordinary Manufactured Aerated Waters."—*Medical Times.*

Apollinaris Water.—"The favoured drink of the favoured classes. The fashion in the Clubs, and universally recommended as a pure, refreshing drinking water by the Medical Profession. Especially suited moreover for Tropical Climates."—*London Medical Record.*

"Apollinaris Water has rapidly attained a great and well-deserved popularity in England. Particularly valuable to Indians having or fearing a touch of liver or disordered digestion."—*Practitioner.*

Apollinaris Water.—Inspector General Macpherson, M.D., late H. M. Indian Army, author of "Baths and Wells," &c., writes: "The advantage of Apollinaris Water is the certainty of its purity. In India it is difficult even with every care to obtain water for the manufacture of Soda Water that is free from impurities. THE APOLLINARIS WATER OUGHT TO BE A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."

Professor Macnamara, late Prof. University of Calcutta, &c., writes: "Soda Water in India is frequently polluted with drainage and organic impurities, which are the direct cause of cholera, typhus and dysentery. Apollinaris is absolutely pure. I STRONGLY ADVISE INDIAN RESIDENTS TO DRINK IT. IT IS FAR MORE REFRESHING AND WHOLESOME THAN SODA WATER."

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles which can readily be sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bilsbodgh & Co.'s name on the Label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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All gold enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 to Rs. 600; with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800.

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All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 650.

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With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280, very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600.

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All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150. Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

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J. NEUBERG.

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"CAVITE" BRAND,

which is unhesitatingly affirmed to be about the most superior article that has been sent to this market for some time, and pronounced by the undersigned's MANILLA AGENT to be of

PRIMA PRIMA QUALITÉ
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THE CHOICEST PRODUCE OF MANILLA.

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Per 1,000, Rs. 90.—Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

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A Genteel Tragedy,

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Horse Examination Certificates Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

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A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog-cart horse, Rs. 800.

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A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.

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HEAD OFFICE: No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

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The valuation of the "With Profit" Series of 1846, for the five years ending 31st December 1875, has just been completed, and the result is to give to the assured a cash Bonus of more than 29 per cent. of the premiums paid by them during the last five years, or a corresponding Reversionary Bonus varying in amount according to the age of the life assured. Large as have been the former Bonuses, this is a more favourable result than on any previous occasion.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial period ending 31st December 1875, declared on Policies on which five annual Premiums had been paid:—

Age entry	Sum Assured.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to Sum Assured.
20	£ 1,000	£ 29 3 0	£ 77 17 0
30	„ 1,000	„ 36 16 0	„ 84 1 0
40	„ 1,000	„ 47 5 0	„ 90 9 0
50	„ 1,000	„ 65 15 0	„ 105 14 0

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds.

The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has effected the Bonuses declared by some offices, which cannot be the case in this Corporation.

The Total Life Funds on 31st December 1875 amounted to £16,84,282.

Prospectuses and Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 12th June 1876.

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The Security of Policy holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.

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Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

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Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

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Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

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Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia—The best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, Ladies Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

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CHEMISTS, LONDON,

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Prepared without any mercurial ingredient. Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fulness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness Dizziness sensationof the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

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